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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Free Sale of U. S. Goods Sought by Labor Group; France Bars Communists

The World's Day—At a Glance

Sept. 26, 1939

A. F. of L. Unit Asks Neutrality Act Revision

CINCINNATI, Ohio (AP)—The big and influential metal trades department of the American Federation of Labor in convention here today called the Neutrality Act "unneutral and discriminatory," and urged congressional revision to permit free sale of American goods to all nations.

This is the first important decision of a labor convention on the neutrality issue.

A. F. of L. convention: Page 2.

French Cabinet Dissolves Communist Party

PARIS (AP)—Premier Daladier's Cabinet today decreed the dissolution of the Communist Party in France. The action was taken as reprisal for Soviet Russia's nonaggression pact with Germany and its invasion of Poland, France's eastern ally.

American Republics Seek New World Neutrality

PANAMA, Panama (AP)—Representatives of 21 American republics, hailing assertions the Western Hemisphere never can concur in an "oppressive peace," turned today to consideration of practical measures to protect their own neutrality in the European war.

Delegates were almost unanimous in approving the speech of Panama's Foreign Minister, Narciso Garay, who declared the neutrality conference would gain "imperishable glory," if "through our efforts we may declare peace throughout the world."

Chamberlain Reveals Plan to Cripple Reich

LONDON (AP)—Prime Minister Chamberlain told the House of Commons today that the Allied War Council, which met in England Sept. 22, resulted in agreement "on the procedure for co-ordinating and perfecting" munitions and supplies, being made available in ever increasing volume for the common cause."

Although Germany possesses extensive raw materials, he said, "if Britain through its Commercial Warfare Ministry can prevent Germany from importing raw materials essential for the functioning of her war industries the result will be to effectively cripple her power to prolong hostilities."

Falange Council Takes Oath of Allegiance

BURGOS, Spain (AP)—The 95 members of the Falange National Council—Spain's Congress—today swore allegiance to Spain, the Falange, Gen. Francisco Franco and the "fundamental principles of the State and the Spanish Revolution."

General Franco and members of the diplomatic corps watched the ceremonies setting up an advisory body designed to keep Spain's rulers in touch with the wants and needs of the people through the Falange, Nationalist Spain's one political party.

Greece Builds Forts Along Frontiers

ATHENS (AP)—The Government disclosed today that Greece has been constructing fortifications during the past two years along its Albanian and Bulgarian frontiers. The fortifications have been constructed "with utmost secrecy and a steady accelerating tempo," it was announced.

80 Per Cent Tax Proposed on War Profits

WASHINGTON (AP)—An 80 per cent tax on war profits was proposed in a bill introduced by Representative H. Jerry Voorhis (D) of California.

The tax would be levied on net profits in excess of average net profits during the last 24 months.

Paderewski Seems Choice for Polish President

BUCHAREST, Rumania (AP)—Authoritative Polish sources said today Ignace Jan Paderewski, pianist and former Polish Premier, was a likely choice for President of Poland to succeed Ignace Moscicki.

W. C. T. U. Cancels London Convention in May

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP)—The European war has cancelled the world convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union next May in London.

Mrs. Ella A. Boole, World President, announced the cancellation as she came here to prepare for the opening of the organization's sixty-fifth annual convention. The organization's work, she asserted, already has been affected seriously by hostilities.

Italy Claims Seaplane Altitude Record

ROME (AP)—Italy today claimed the world altitude record for seaplanes which is now held by the United States. An announcement said Col. Nicola di Mauro in a flight of one hour and 58 minutes climbed to an altitude of 13,554 meters (45,557 feet), bettering by 1,801 meters (5,907 feet) the record made by Lieut. Apollo Soucek of the United States Navy in 1929.

Evacuation Costs Britain £500,000 in Weekly Subsidy

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 26—More than half a million pounds a week pour out of Britain's national exchequer these days by way of the Ministry of Health to cover running costs of the vast evacuation scheme which has transplanted 65,000 to 75,000 school children, 240,000 infants under five years of age, and 402,000 adults from their homes in or near cities to places—mostly other peoples' homes—less likely to sustain aerial bombardment.

This estimated expenditure of £2,000,000 a month for as many months as the war lasts represents only the payment for board or lodging or both of the evacuees, school teachers, and "helpers" and it takes no account of such items as transportation, dues, or compensation for additional disbursements made by local educational authorities owing to the sudden influx of extra pupils in the reception areas. Transportation costs are enormous but not yet ascertainable.

Relief for Some Parents

The weekly allowance made by the Government to people acting as hosts to youngsters unaccompanied by adults is ten shilling and sixpence for a single guest or eight and six each in cases where two or more are drafted into the same home but where children have grownups with them. Payment is for lodging only—five shillings a week for an adult, three for a child, the cost of food being defrayed from the evacuees' own sources or with the aid of public relief funds. One anomaly of which there is talk of remedying is the fact that many thousands of parents are thus relieved of the ordinary financial obligation to pay for their children's upkeep.

Five shillings is allotted for the weekly board of teachers—they make their own arrangements regarding meals—while "helpers" appointed to assist the teachers are paid for at a rate of one guinea a week for board and lodging. People accommodating evacuees receive the subsidy due them by applying at their local post office where they have to present a special account book.

Apart from the problems inherent in the financial arrangements—such as feeding, say two hungry lads for 17 shillings a week

(Continued on Page 18 Column 1)

Children off to the British countryside: Page 5.

The American Motorcar: A Product of Genius

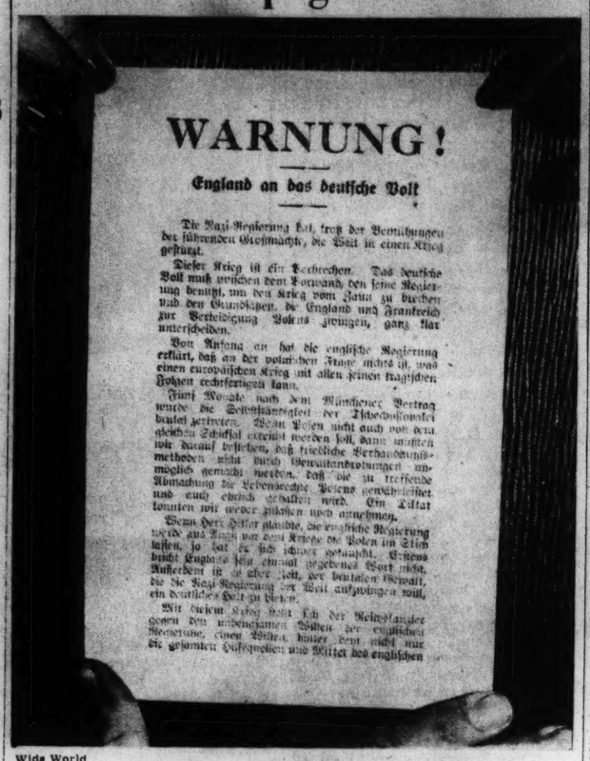
Page 3

The Monitor Index

Tuesday, Sept. 26, 1939

Tour-a-Bouts	3
Aviation Column	3
Education Page	6
Christian Science Lecture	7
The Home Forum	8
"Deliver us from evil" (With French Translation)	
Boston and New England News	9, 11
Weather	9
Boston Events	9
Behind the Microphone	10
Local Arts and Theater Page	10
Vermont Letter	11
Radio Timetable	11
Sports Pages	12-13
Home Building and Furnishing Page	14
Financial Pages	15-16-17
Daily Features Page	19
Editorials	20

British Propaganda Bomb



WARNUNG!

England an das deutsche Volk

Die Nazi-Regierung hat, trotz der Bemühungen der führenden Großmächte, die Welt in einen Krieg gestürzt.

Dieser Krieg ist ein Verbrechen. Das deutsche Volk muß zwischen dem Vorwand, den seine Regierung benutzt, um den Krieg vom Zaun zu brechen und den Grundsätzen, die England und Frankreich zur Verteidigung Polens zwangen, ganz klar unterscheiden.

Von Anfang an hat die englische Regierung erklärt, daß an der polnischen Frage nichts ist, was einen europäischen Krieg mit allen seinen tragischen Folgen rechtfertigen kann.

Fünf Monate nach dem Münchener Vertrag wurde die Selbständigkeit der Tschechoslowakei beseitigt. Wenn Polen nicht auch von dem gleichen Schicksal ereilt werden soll, dann müssen wir darauf bestehen, daß friedliche Verhandlungsmethoden nicht durch Gewaltandrohungen unmöglich gemacht werden, daß die zu treffende Abmachung die Lebensrechte Polens gewährleistet und auch durch gestellt wird. Ein Diktat können wir weder fühlen noch annehmen.

Wenn Herr Hitler glaubte, die englische Regierung werde auf Kosten von dem Kriege, die Polen im Stich lassen, so hat er sich schwer getäuscht. Er muß heute Englands Ja einmal gegebenes Wort nicht. Außerdem ist es aber klar, daß brutale Gewalt, die die Nazi-Regierung der Welt aufzwingen will, ein deutliches Ziel zu bieten.

Wir haben Krieg mit Ihr der Weltherrschaft gegen den unbeugsamen Willen der englischen Nation, einen Willen, hinter dem nicht nur die gesamten Hilfsquellen, sondern auch das Mittel des englischen

Wide World

Translation from the German of this 'Bomb': Page 4

18,000,000 Leaflets 'Bomb' Wide German Areas in Safety

LONDON, Sept. 26 (AP)—The Air Ministry announced today that Royal Air Force planes in reconnaissance and leaflet-dropping flights over Germany yesterday fought off German attack planes and returned safely to their bases.

Text of the announcement follows:

"Royal Air Force aircraft again carried out successful reconnaissances over the Western Front and Northwest Germany during yesterday.

"Attacks by enemy fighters were driven off, and our aircraft returned safely to their bases.

"Safe Landing"

"Last night further reconnaissance flights were carried out over Germany in the course of which leaflets were dropped. All our aircraft have landed safely."

The Ministry of Information later announced the Royal Air Force had "dropped 18 million pamphlets through the bomb hatches of planes."

"Since the war began," the Ministry said, "night flights have covered thousands of miles over enemy territory. Germany has been penetrated to a considerable depth.

"That most of them fell in the right places shows the high degree of navigational skill of pilots in choosing during hours of darkness the correct points at which to drop the bundles.

"The value of these paper raids has proved to be considerable. The pamphlets have given millions of people in Germany an opportunity to receive authoritative presentations of the Allied case.

"The flights have also been most useful as reconnaissance."

What 'Bomb' Says

The text of new pamphlets, different from that pictured above dropped Sept. 24 follows:

"Germans: note that in spite of the German blood which has been shed in the Polish war:

"1. Your Government's hope of a successful blitzkrieg (lightning war) has been destroyed by the British War Cabinet's decision to prepare for a three-years' war.

"2. The French Army crossed the frontier into Germany on the sixth of September or four days before the German official sources admitted it. The West British troops are already standing shoulder to shoulder with their French Allies.

"3. The British and French fleets have swept German merchant shipping from the oceans, therefore your supplies of a whole range of essential war materials such as petrol, copper, nickel, rubber, wool, and fats are almost gone, and you can no longer rely as you did in the last war upon neutral supplies because your Government cannot pay for them.

"Night after night the British Air Force has demonstrated its power by flights far into German territory."

Arms Embargo Repeal Shows Gain in Senate

Isolationists to center attack on saving embargo to exclusion of any other side issues.

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26—The Administration is now confident that it has more than a Senate majority, 49 votes, to pass the revised neutrality law.

At the same time 15 isolationist Senators, who met today in the office of Senator Hiram Johnson, (R) of California, renewed pledges for a last-ditch fight, and decided upon a basic piece of strategy.

The isolationist group decided to limit the fight to a single, clear-cut issue, devoid of all extraneous matters involved in the Bloom-Pittman Neutrality Law, this sole issue to be opposition to repeal of the arms embargo.

On that issue, it was decided today, the historic fight involving America's relations to the European conflict will turn.

Gathered in the Johnson office were only 15 Senators as against 24 who attended the last meeting of the group. The leaders explained this as being due to the last-minute nature of the call that was sent out. On the other hand, there are reports of defections in their ranks.

Bully Good Fight Expected

Strategy was discussed at the gathering. As the meeting broke up Senator Johnson and Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota gave a joint interview.

"It's going to be a bully good fight, and it's going to last a good long time," said the first.

"And we are not going to let anything else interfere with the major question, the repeal of the arms embargo," cut in Senator Nye.

"We will not let the opponents drag red herrings across the path," said Senator Johnson. "That is the fundamental issue."

"We will devote ourselves exclusively to the repeal of the arms embargo," concluded Senator Nye. "There is just one question and that is it."

Half a dozen other Senators—Robert M. La Follette (Prog) of Wisconsin, D. Worth Clark (D) of Idaho, Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan—agreed that this fundamental decision had been made. There was a disposition to agree that the Pittman version of the new bill, outside of the arms embargo feature, was fairly satisfactory.

Qualifying "If" Steps In

"I conceded freely that these gentlemen have gone a long, long way toward cushioning the effect of repeal," said Senator Vanden-

(Continued on Page 18, Column 3)

Sovietization of Poland Speeded by Red Pressure; 202 Refugees Reach Boston

Wide World

Senator Hiram Johnson **Senator Wm. E. Borah**

Two leading Senate opponents of the Roosevelt Administration's neutrality program discuss measure at meeting of Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Wide World

Senator Barkley **Senator Vandenberg**

Senator Alben W. Barkley, Majority Leader in fight for repeal of arms embargo, talking with the Michigan Senator, Arthur H. Vandenberg, an isolationist.

Halt on Reich welcome but menace of Red revolution is not—Source of unrest.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 26—Russia's swift action to convert its conquered areas in Poland to Communism is one of the significant developments that must be weighed in attempting to interpret the meaning of Russia's role in the war of 1939.

The Soviet's annexation of five-eighths of Poland and the presence of 2,500,000 armed forces near Warsaw and the blocking of German movements by way of Poland into the Balkans still carry diverse interpretations here. Some see the action as a definite advantage to Britain in its present struggle with Germany, but others view the Russian advance into East and Central Europe with great misgivings.

Optimistic View

Both viewpoints probably contain great elements of truth, the difference being that the more optimistic are taking a shorter viewpoint and think only in terms of Germany's being kept away from the natural resources of the Balkan Countries and assume that Russia has no intention of co-operation with Germany in any action against the democratic countries since it would only strengthen the Third Reich.

Others, however, see in Russia's newly acquired position in East and Central Europe the Soviet's opportunity for action ensuring it a dominant position in the Baltic Sea and Danube Basin, and nearest in fact to the frontiers of India.

[The frontier between Rumania and Russia, and the coast of the Black Sea as far as the Russian seaport of Odessa has been closed by the Soviets, according to Moscow advices. The Associated Press, however, also reported that the Rumanian Legation denied that the border was closed and that Intourist, the Soviet Travel Agency, said trains were running from Moscow direct to Bucharest.]

Moscow's new political importance is evidenced these days by the visits there of the Foreign Ministers of Estonia, Turkey, and Afghanistan. Whereas some years ago these same representatives would nave visited not Moscow but London and Paris and more recently, Berlin, now their road ends in the Soviet Capital.

The visit of the Turkish Foreign Minister, Sukru Saracoglu, is particularly important, since it is generally accepted that he speaks not merely for Turkey but also for the Balkans: probably for Rumania, Bulgaria, and in a lesser degree for Yugoslavia in view of the recent reported Russian friendly feelers to the latter by way of Bulgaria.

Moscow as Guarantor

It is expected these Moscow conversations will result in making Russia guarantor of Balkan neutrality. This, from the short viewpoint, is advantageous to the democracies since it would quickly exclude German influence from the Balkan counfries, particularly as these latter have long been weary of National Socialist political and economic dictation But such a Balkan vacuum will now be filled by Russian influence and, having such advantages, it is probable Russia will drive hard for diplomatic and economic bargains.

[High Russian officials welcomed M. Saracoglu on his arrival in Moscow today, the Associated Press reported. Mean-

(Continued on Page 18 Column 1)

Packed in Craft to Gunwale 202 Refugees Arrive on McKay

First-hand stories of attempts of American citizens to get out of war-torn Europe were told today when 202 "refugees" came into Boston harbor aboard the new motorship Donald McKay, from Oslo, Gothenburg, Stockholm, Helsingfors, Trungsund, Bjorko, Kotka, and Copenhagen.

The Donald McKay, built by the Federal Maritime Commission as part of its rehabilitation program for the American merchant marine, has passenger accommodations for 12, but the emergency of getting Americans back to America necessitated utilizing part of the cargo holds as quarters to set up cots and temporary accommodations.

Reporters who boarded the vessel upon her arrival here found that seven passengers had obtained passage by signing on as waiters. They not only obtained safe transport from Europe, but obtained it free and were paid $25 each in wages for their services.

Many passengers, it was discovered, had slept in double-decker beds set up under the bow deck of the big freighter.

All of the returning travelers, including many children, expressed their joy at being home. Many said they had difficulty in getting out of belligerent countries.

Lawrence Robinson, of Seattle, Wash., a student, said he had been arrested in a Berlin hotel by the Nazis as a spy. His visa proved to be sufficient identification, however, and he was released. He said he also had been arrested taking pictures of a munitions plant on the old Austrian border.

While in Europe, the Donald McKay was unable to unload her cargo of scrap iron and copper, consigned to Poland, because of the seizure of Danzig and Gydnia. Her officers said she put in at Helsingfors, Finland, where orders were received to proceed to Copenhagen, pick up refugees, and return to the United States without unloading.

The first inquiry of Robert Dresseler, of Chicago, a schoolboy, to reporters was: "What are the Cubs doing?" It appeared that the war in Europe was not so important to him as the position of the Chicago National League ball club, now in fourth place. Robert said he had experienced several air raid alarms while in Berlin.

Some passengers who had been in Germany declared there is enough food for five years stored underground in Germany, but others told of eating horse meat in Germany and standing in line with ration cards.

Bernard Redmond, of Brooklyn, N. Y., a Pulitzer traveling fellowship winner, who had had a year's trip cut short after three months of travel in Russia, Germany, and Scandinavia, said that in his opinion the Russian people would never join with the Germans in any permanent alliance, despite the signing of political pacts.

Mr. Redmond was in Russia on the day that the non-aggression pact between Russia and Germany was signed, he said, and the Russian headlines featured, "Terrible Conditions of Workers Under German Fascists. Russians Still Consider Germany Main Enemy."

Another child aboard the Donald McKay was Richard Steur, of Summit, N. J., whose mother is American, but whose father is German. The boy had been in Germany for the last four years and was unable to speak English. His friends said that he did not know where his father now is.

Professor J. R. Munich, representative of Chile at the Interna-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 8)

Intimate Message from Washington

War Is an Opportunity for the President, and Landon Knew It When He Called for a Third-Term Showdown—How Will He Use It?

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

When Alf M. Landon asked President Roosevelt to declare himself on the third-term question in order to take politics out of the foreign policy debate, he provoked a good deal of mirth from those who were sure the President would never respond to such a request. But all the same, Governor Landon put his finger frankly on one crucial point in the present grave discussion.

It is important for the sake of the Nation and the world that the arms embargo issue, and the broader policies which lie behind it, should be settled in an atmosphere as free from partisanship as is possible. Already, party feelings have entered in, from both sides. The isolationist opposition to the President in the Senate is more than half composed of Republicans, though the Party leadership has asserted that this is not a Party question. While 12 Republican Senators have declared themselves against embargo repeal, only four Republicans thus far are supporting repeal. On the other hand, 45 Democratic Senators favor repeal, and 10 are against.

Unfortunate though it may be, that the arms embargo question is not being examined strictly on its merits, it is not an unnatural situation. Victory for President Roosevelt on this issue would be a substantial vote of confidence, made all the more important by the fire statements of the isolationists. It seems to many that the opposition has made a mistake in building up the embargo issue to its present proportions—to a matter of war or peace, to a question possibly holding within itself the issues of 1940.

Opportunity for the President

And yet, it is clear that the war situation has given President Roosevelt a great opportunity, which his opponents in his own party, and among the Republicans, will have real difficulty in turning. For a year or more, it has been a stock phrase of political writing to say that President Roosevelt wouldn't be renominated or re-elected "unless we have a war." It was a standard assumption that the "don't swap horses" argument would be powerful, and President Roosevelt's great experience would tell in his favor at the 1940 polls if a war or a war crisis obtained then.

The war has come to Europe, and serious students are examining its probable effects on the United States during the next year. Men who would otherwise vote for repealing the arms embargo without scruple, who would like to examine that issue on its merits, find the third-term question looming before them. They hear New Dealers and isolationists alike insist that "a vote for repeal is a vote for the third term!" This slogan may be illogical, but it is practical politics.

The plain fact is that both sides have made the arms embargo issue a symbol of approval or disapproval of President Roosevelt, rather than a simple decision on neutrality policy which—in Senator Carter Glass's phrase—should be settled by repeal in 15 minutes. Back in July it was also a pro and con Roosevelt issue. But then, the Conservative Democrats had a score to settle with the President—the purge question—and they avenged themselves by blocking neutrality revision.

Now Is the Time for All Good Democrats—

Now, however, the great bulk of the Democratic Senators are with the Executive. Of 28 Southern Democratic Senators, 18 have announced their support of embargo repeal in polls, nine more may reasonably follow the same course, and only one—Senator John H. Overton of Louisiana—has declared himself definitely against repeal.

Already, therefore, the President has a model platform on which to re-create not national but Democratic Party unity. This platform is foreign affairs. His policies, following a modified Wilsonian model, appeal to Southern Democrats and most Party Conservatives. By keeping the focus on foreign policies, and making a few concessions on bitterly controverted and emotional domestic issues, the President ought to be able to pull the Party back together again.

Altogether, it is entirely natural that Mr. Landon should have asked for a no-third-term pledge. Otherwise, the arms embargo question—played up by the opposition—becomes a vote of confidence opening the door to further successes. Yet it is just as natural for the President to refuse to commit himself. He cannot foresee what the future will hold, what its demands may be.

Naturally, it is too early to expect suggestions for the formation of a national, bi-partisan cabinet to bear fruit. But it is not too early to begin thinking and talking and working about the 1940 situation. To avoid party politics in forthcoming decisions which may be far graver than the arms embargo question, may it not be necessary to evolve new methods of national union government in the United States?

An experienced President of one Party, for instance, with a Cabinet very largely from another party or from no party, but endowed with the national confidence? Or the election of a strong Vice-President, with the understanding that the third-term President should retire if and when the crisis passes!

Fantastic sounding, of course, are all these suggestions. But the need to avoid a crippling six-months political campaign may be acute, with the national safety dependent on the outcome. It is a big problem.

Erwin D. Canham

Twenty-Sixth Day of War:

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The war at sea occupied major interest as Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, disclosed the British convoy system now is in full operation. The vigorous British campaign against U-boats had resulted in the elimination of "probably one third" of the active German submarines, he said.

Sinking of the Swedish freighter Silesia yesterday resulted in a strong Swedish protest to Germany against attacks on neutral shipping.

Britain denounced Germany for directly violating the submarine protocol signed by Germany in 1936 when a U-boat set the crew of the torpedoed steamship Royal Sceptre adrift in small boats "without possible hope of reaching land." Torpedoing of the French collier Phryne near the English coast brought the total of destroyed vessels to 52.

On the Western Front, operations changed from reconnoitering to definite bombardments. German forces have been increasing both at the north and south points of the Siegfried line.

Warsaw, besieged since Sept. 8, was being subjected to storm after German efforts had failed to convince the Poles of the "uselessness of resistance."

Conflicts in the news: Norwegian reports of a naval battle involving three large warships, two submarines and many small craft, was denied in effect by a statement of the British Admiralty that it had received no report of such a naval engagement "as would have been the case had one taken place."

Demolishing of one of Germany's principal airplane motor plants at Friedrichshafen, near the Swiss frontier, by French or British air raiders was reported by "eye witnesses" of the attack on Swiss soil. German high command, according to German official News Agency DNB, flatly denied any such raid. Subsequently the High Command admitted French planes had been fired upon in that vicinity.

Details and other developments: Pages 1, 4, 5 and 18.

Tramp, Tramp of Legion Mingles With Chicago's Cheers

CHICAGO, Sept. 26. (AP)—The American Legion's peacetime army marched nearly 90,000 strong today along majestic Michigan Avenue

Thousands of spectators lined the thoroughfare for more than two miles and other crowds overspread Soldier Field to cheer the veterans and their auxiliaries at the terminus of the parade.

The procession—seemingly endless, changing color like a kaleidoscope—was the second day's "business" of the Legion's national convention, a fitting commemoration of the beginning of the Argonne offensive Sept. 26, 1918.

In a rousing symphony of rainbow colors, blaring bands, comic capering and detonations, the veterans were remembering a great adventure 21 years ago.

The supervising committee estimated the time of the parade would be between 12 and 15 hours. The parade route covers about three miles.

To the Department of Mexico was accorded the honor of forming the spearhead of the foreign delegations. Mississippi's veterans led the States. Both groups won the distinctions by first place rankings in membership competitions. Mississippi has earned first position among the state departments for three consecutive years.

Expansion of the Army and Navy was urged last night by the Legion's Standing Committee on National Defense.

Recommended in the group's report were increases in the Regular Army and National Guard to full peacetime strength, a Navy sufficiently strong to defend the United States interests in both the Atlantic and Pacific against any possible groupings of aggressors, naval and commercial air bases on Wake and Guam Islands, and a merchant marine "second to none" and manned only by trained, native-born and fully naturalized citizens.

Stephen F. Chadwick, National Commander of the Legion, told the opening session of the Legion Auxiliary, "America can by her example—by making a success of Democracy—demonstrate to other nations how they can come to the dawn of peace—live together in peace."

Three thousand women, including 17 delegates and the same number of alternates from the states and possessions, attended the sessions formally opened by Mrs. James Morris of Bismarck, N. D., National President. Mrs. Morris reported the Auxiliary had reached an all-time membership high of 480,000 members and was now the nation's largest patriotic women's group.

While Gen. John J. Pershing, A. E. F. Commander-in-Chief, did not attend the convention, through Commander Chadwick he sent greetings to the veterans. The American Legion, he said, had never disappointed him. This convention is dedicated to General Pershing.

A strutting, swaggering drum and bugle corps from Hackensack, N. J., called "The Jersey Skeeters," last night won the American Legion's National Championship.

The Hackensack corps scored 93.449 points out of a possible 100. It was the "Skeeters" first appearance at a national Legion convention.

Second in the Senior Drums Corps Division was Morristown, N. J., with 93.0745 points. East Orange, N. J., was third with 92.5235, and Miami, Fla., was fourth with 92.385.

The Sioux City, Iowa, band won the Legion's band contest, rating 96.175 points.

The Des Moines, Iowa, squadron, Sons of the American Legion, was declared the national champion drum corps in that organization. In the Legion-sponsored Junior Drum Corps, Gallitzin, Pa., with a score of 93.2 points, was declared national champion.

Winners in other contests included: Sons of American Legion bands: Meridian, Miss., national champions. American Legion drill teams: Newton, Mass., national champions, and American Legion color guards: Miami, Fla., national champions.

Mrs. Edith Louise Warren of Washington, D. C., was elected Chapeau Nationale (President) of the Eight and Forty, women's auxiliary of the American Legion's Forty and Eight.

Boy, Am I Glad to Be Back

Wide World

Lado Barta, Back From Europe

Lado, who comes from Jacksonville, Fla., and his mother, Mrs. Francis Barta, have been doing a six-weeks tour of Europe when the war caught them and they crowded aboard the Italian liner Conte di Savoia, along with 2,156 others. Both mother and son had a great time but, as Lado said, "boy, were they glad to step off the ship at New York."

A. F. of L. Shapes Scheme of Talks At Cincinnati

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 26 (AP)—The advance guard of 1,500 to 2,000 delegates and visitors to the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor is carrying through department meetings here this week preliminary to the main show, Oct. 2-14. Topics expected to be discussed are the following:

1. Neutrality; offering the organization's aid in plans to keep the United States out of the European war.

2. Labor peace; exploration of the possibility of settling strife between the Federation and the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

3. National Labor Relations Board; pressing the A. F. of L. drive for revision of Board activities and of the Wagner Act.

William Green, President of the A. F. of L., has also predicted that the forthcoming convention would take "vigorous action to curb profiteering."

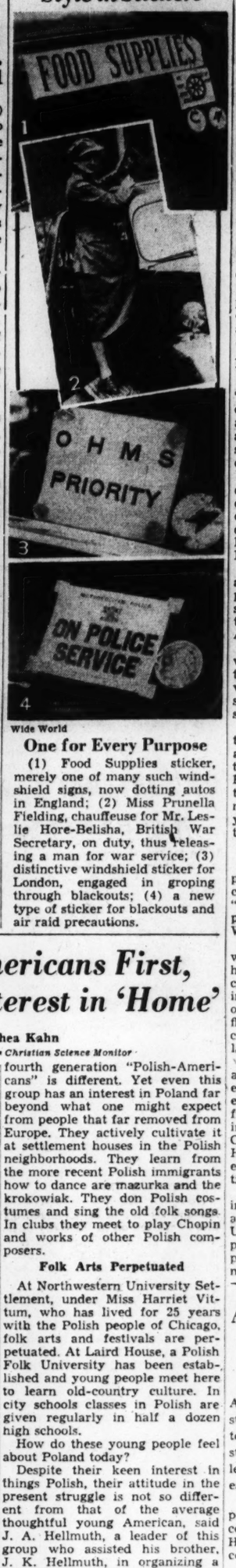
Bearing on the A. F. of L.-C. I. O. controversy, is the problem of getting the International Typographical Union to pay a special assessment levied in 1937 for a "war chest" to combat C. I. O. organization drives. This quarrel may be bottled up in conference rooms and never reach the convention floor, but suspension of the I. T. U. is an announced probability.

Mr. Green foreshadowed floor discussion and action on neutrality, when in a speech here, he promised that the Federation would do all possible to keep this country at peace.

George M. Harrison, President of the Railway Labor Executives Association and a member of the Federation Executive Council, predicted that neutrality would eclipse all other topics.

The Metal Trades Department will carry preliminary meetings through Wednesday. The Building Trades Department and the Union Label League go into action on Thursday.

Style in Stickers



Wide World

One for Every Purpose

(1) Food Supplies sticker, merely one of many such windshield signs, now dotting autos in England; (2) Miss Prunella Fielding, chauffeuse for Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha, British War Secretary, on duty, thus releasing a man for war service; (3) distinctive windshield sticker for London, engaged in groping through blackouts; (4) a new type of sticker for blackouts and air raid precautions.

United States Puts Its Might Back of Safety of Americas

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PANAMA, Panama, Sept. 26—Following the indication by Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, that the United States was prepared to define a neutral zone completely covering inter-American shipping lanes, Miguela Campa, Cuban Foreign Minister, today proposed the formation of a zone of American safety to the delegates at the inter-American consultation at Panama.

The zone as defined by Señor Campa woul follow "an imaginary line established on intermediate points between Europe and Africa on the ast and America on the west and an imaginary line established on intermediate points between Asia on the west and America on the east.

Señor Campa proposed that "within this safety zone belligerents will refrain from committing acts of war or exercising any rights as belligerents which present obstacles to commerce or to American relations."

The United States today stands committed to the greatest program of peacetime international co-operation in American history for the defense of the economic and political liberties of the Western Hemisphere.

Mr. Welles, in a speech universally applauded by the delegates promised his Government's fullest support to maintain shipping, extend credit, and to police the American seas.

Panama is dealing exclusively with questions arising from neutrality and the economic effects of war, so results here fall within the scope of the emergency neutrality session.

Promises made by Mr. Welles in the name of the State Department are subject to Congressional action, especially as regards finances. But the State Department unquestionably is climaxing the "good neighbor" policy of the last seven years with epochal steps of a tangible nature.

A Specific Promise

On any action required for the protection of "legitimate commercial rights and interests," against "belligerent activities in close proximity to the shores of the New World."

This was the Undersecretary's way of saying the United States had come prepared with the specific project submitted this morning to the foreign ministers of other American Republics to define the neutral zone completely covering inter-American shipping lanes.

This zone conforms to Cuban and Peruvian initiative and is generally supported with minor reservations. It probably will extend from headland to headland, starting off Canada, blanketing the Caribbean, and rounding Cape Horn up the entire Pacific Coast, excluding the small Canadian portion.

Within this zone, unprecedented in world history, no belligerent action would be permitted. The United States and other naval powers in the Americas are prepared to defend this definition of neutrality. Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay are already completing a joint naval patrol embracing most of South America's east coast, the Monitor learns through Manini Rios, of Uruguay.

The exact extent of the territorial seas remains to be defined. Action is delayed until late arriving delegates join the consultation. Señor Melo, chief of the Argentine delegation is coming tonight. Senhor Martins, chief of the Brazilian delegation, is expected at noon by plane, and Senor Bianchi, chief of the Chilean group, is here and agrees with the general line of developments. Chile suffered from belligerent actions in her ports during the World War.

Mr. Welles categorically pledged that existing United States shipping lines will be maintained and extended as need requires.

During the World War many Latin-American countries were entirely without shipping service after the first year of hostilities.

Financial assistance will be given "to tide over short emergency periods, and to develop new fields of production in individual countries to replace those temporarily depreciated.

This follows the line of credits already extended to Brazil and Nicaragua.

Credits will be extended to assist development of non competitive resources.

This strikes the core of the most stubborn single obstacle to more inter-American trade. A way must be found to deal with Argentine wheat, meat, and corn and Peruvian copper for example.

Must Sell More Goods

The only way Latin Americans can repay credits in the long run is to sell more goods. Mr. Welles significantly hinted that the time has come to revive the financing by private United States banks under a Governemnt guarantee and stabilization of exchange by joint action.

These, and other substantial United States initiatives were advanced under carefully worded conditions.

A pointed paragraph warned Latin Americans that the United States wealth was available only if they abide by liberal trade system open to all instead of falling into limited barter deals. This is a direct reference to recent violations of the spirit, if not the letter, of reciprocal trade treaties by Brazil and others.

Mr. Welles subordinated all lesser issues to the great adventure of preserving the Western Hemisphere as a refuge for the best in civilization. On this basis he persuasively urged Latin Americans to avoid political loss of political independence through "alien political systems in operation through commercial channels."

Comment among delegates after the speech fully sustains success of United States initiative. Rapid action is indicated in the next few days.

Welles Defines U. S. Position: Page 4.

Dies Committee Calls Kuhn For Reappearance on Stand

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (AP)—The Dies Committee wants to get Fritz Kuhn back on the witness stand to settle conflicting testimony on what are the aims of his German-American Bund.

Mr. Kuhn was a witness several weeks ago but the Committee, investigating Un-American activities, has decided to recall him. It acted after Gerhart H. Seger, former German Reichstag member, testified that Mr. Kuhn had tried to "cover up" connections with Nazi Germany.

Chairman Martin Dies (D) of Texas said that if Mr. Kuhn's second appearance indicated perjury in previous testimony, the files would be given to the Federal District Attorney for action.

Mr. H. Seger, who fled to this country from a Nazi concentration camp, flatly denied on Sept. 25 many statements the Bund leader made before the Committee.

Under questioning by Rhea Whitley, Committee counsel, Mr. Seger branded as "untrue" statements by Mr. Kuhn that:

1. There were no prearranged plans for Mr. Kuhn's conference with Adolf Hitler several years ago and that the achievements of the Bund were not discussed at that meeting.

2. Mr. Kuhn knew little about the Ausland Institute in Stuttgart, Germany, national headquarters of the "League of Germans Abroad."

3. The Bund is an American organization concerned only with American politics and its members are instructed to respect the American Constitution and ideals.

4. Mr. Kuhn did not participate in the so-called "Beer Hall Putsch" at Munich in the early days of the Nazi Party.

5. Mr. Kuhn was not arrested in Germany or ever engaged in unlawful activity.

The witness read excerpts from "Weckruf Und Beobachter," which he said was Mr. Kuhn's "own newspaper," and said they showed discrepancies in Mr. Kuhn's testimony.

Mr. Seger, now editor of a German-language newspaper in this country, after telling the Committee at the outset that the Bund was the "authorized American representation of the German Nazi dictatorship," read from what he said were official German publications and statements from Nazi officials to show the relationship.

As Mr. Seger concluded, Mr. Dies (D) of Texas remarked that in Germany, a dual movement developed which destroyed the rights of the average German.

Herr Hitler thrived on a promise to drive Communism out of the Nation, and Communism took roots in an effort to destroy Herr Hitler, Mr. Dies said. The witness agreed that was a fair summary of the situation and described the public aims of each as "artificial."

Bund Hears Attack

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 (AP)—German-American Bund speakers at a "patriotic dinner" last night denounced President Roosevelt's neutrality recommendations as "leading to war" and reaffirmed the Bund's determination for a "real nationalistic America."

Fritz Kuhn, National Führer, who has been under investigation by the Dies Committee, was present but did not speak.

William Meyer told the 200 guests that "in the last six years our State Department has been merely a branch of No. 10 Downing Street."

"The Administration of President Roosevelt does not follow an American policy but a pro-British policy," Mr. Meyer declared. "We are determined to continue our fight for a real nationalistic America."

Bund Members Barred

SELLERSVILLE, Pa., Sept. 26 (AP)—Notices posted in the plant of the United States Gauge Company, which manufactures gauges for aircraft and naval construction, warned employees that membership in the German-American Bund would result in dismissal. The Company employs 930 men.

A German-American Bund camp is located on the outskirts of this southeastern Pennsylvania community.

U. S. Poles, Americans First, Find New Interest in 'Home'

By Dorothea Kahn

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—In other times Chicago's great city-within-a-city, its community of a half-million Poles known as the capital of Polish-Americans in this land, went its way quietly and with little notice, publishing its own newspapers, running its schools, meeting in innumerable fraternal and social organizations to keep alive the Polish culture and tradition.

Today it does all this, but it takes on sudden new activity and interest for others because of the invasion of the homeland, an ocean and half a continent away. Like the big Polish-American colonies in other industrial centers of the Midwest, the Chicago community is profoundly stirred by the news it receives from the home country.

Loyal to U. S. A.

Intensely patriotic as a people, with strong feelings both for their adopted country and their ancestral land, these American citizens of Polish connections are striving to do all they can to be loyal to both. Their dual devotion expresses itself first, in support of the President in his expressed desire to keep the United States at peace and to bring about revision of the Neutrality Act to permit sales of arms to belligerents; and second, in the raising of money for relief of Polish war victims. Spontaneous contributions being raised by hundreds of clubs and societies are to be sent to the Red Cross for use in Poland.

Chicago, second only to Warsaw in the number of its inhabitants of Polish descent, finds itself a center of these activities in behalf of the devastated homeland.

Other large Polish-American communities in the Midwest are similarly aroused and are raising funds. There are some 300,000 Poles in the all-Polish suburb of Detroit, Hamtramck. There are large communities, some with newspapers of their own, in Milwaukee, Wis., Cleveland, Ohio, St. Louis, Mo., and other industrial centers. But it is in Chicago that these groups find leadership. Here is located the handsome new home office of the Polish National Alliance, a fraternal organization with members all over the United States. Here also the Polish Women's Alliance has its headquarters building. The executive secretary of the Council of Polish Organizations and Institutions in the United States lives here.

Polish Press

A weekly newspaper in the Polish language, published by the Polish National Alliance, circulates to some 250,000 readers in all parts of the country. Three daily Polish papers are also published here. In this city are headquarters and the Polish-American Museum of the Polish Roman Catholic Union, another fraternal organization. Here also is a regional headquarters of the Protestant movement among the Poles, the Polish National Catholic Church, which in this city claims over 9,000 members according to the Chicago Church Federation.

Polish newspapers and the Polish National Alliance express, in the main, the thought of Polish-Americans of comparatively recent Polish origin. But there are other large Polish elements here who have never seen Poland, nor have they grown up with parents who have lived there.

The outlook of these third and fourth generation "Polish-Americans" is different. Yet even this group has an interest in Poland far beyond what one might expect from people that far removed from Europe. They actively cultivate it at settlement houses in the Polish neighborhoods. They learn from the more recent Polish immigrants how to dance are mazurka and the krokowiak. They don Polish costumes and sing the old folk songs. In clubs they meet to play Chopin and works of other Polish composers.

Folk Arts Perpetuated

At Northwestern University Settlement, under Miss Harriet Vittum, who has lived for 25 years with the Polish people of Chicago, folk arts and festivals are perpetuated. At Laird House, a Polish Folk University has been established and young people meet here to learn old-country culture. In city schools classes in Polish are given regularly in half a dozen high schools.

How do these young people feel about Poland today?

Despite their keen interest in things Polish, their attitude in the present struggle is not so different from that of the average thoughtful young American, said J. A. Hellmuth, a leader of this group who assisted his brother, J. K. Hellmuth, in organizing a mass meeting of 18,000 people in behalf of Poland here recently. They are far less nationalistic than their grandparents or the newer immigrants, more tolerant in their feelings toward other nations, not so blindly obedient to authority, he said. To get their co-operation in work for Poland, said Mr. Hellmuth, one must show them that it is not only the existence of the mother country, but of democratic government throughout the world that is at stake.

Architects Urge State, City, U. S. Co-operation on Housing

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (AP)—A committee of the American Institute of Architects suggested yesterday a co-operative federal-state-city program of building at least 50,000 new low-cost homes each year for 50 years.

Only by such a program can the people of the United States be decently housed, the Committee on Housing told the Institute's annual convention.

The low income of those who need better living quarters, the Committee declared, makes it impossible for them either to buy or rent decent accommodations at present.

Legislation which "was proposed and defeated in the last Congress, particularly the subsidy provision, would make decent housing for this group attainable," the report added.

In addition to urging the use of tax funds to better housing conditions, the Committee, headed by Dean Walter R. McCormack of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, declared that costs for labor, capital and material must be brought into line to enable persons of limited means to build homes.

It suggested that laboring men might agree to an annual salary instead of an hourly wage, thus promoting steadier employment; that banks and other lending institutions might shave their interest rates to increase their loans, and that building supply firms might gain by selling more material at

All Jacksonville Faiths Join In Prayer for World Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Church leaders of all faiths here united in a "City-wide day of prayer" recently, in a common appeal for Divine guidance in restoring peace to a strife-ridden world. The day's program opened with a union prayer service at the Palace Theater from 10:30 a. m. until noon.

The service, arranged under the auspices of the Young Women's Christian Association was a prelude to the day devoted to prayers for peace, throughout the City, climaxed by prayer services in the church that night.

The idea of a prayer service to invoke spiritual aid in bringing about world understanding originated at a recent meeting of the religious education group of the Y. W. C. A., of which Mrs. Mason Hunt is Chairman. In addition to the religious organizations, co-operation was given by the Woman's Club, Duval County Federation of Women's Clubs, local business houses and civic agencies.

Mayor George C. Blume issued the following prayer for peace proclamation:

"The present world crisis due to the world conditions in the East and now in Europe, involving our Western Hemisphere calls for earnest prayers of all peoples that peace may come speedily to our troubled world. In co-operation with the religious leaders of our City, I hereby proclaim Wednesday September 20, to be a day of prayer in Jacksonville.

"I call upon all church leaders to take such steps as they deem advisable to call their people to prayer for this day, and insofar as possible to be present with their people at the City-wide prayer period to be held at the Palace Theater, 10:30 a. m. to 12 noon.

"I hereby solicit the full co-operation of the merchants and all other places of business including city, State and Federal agencies by making it possible for their employees to be present at this church service."

Henry Ford Says War Will Stop If U. S. Keeps Out

CHICAGO, Sept. 26 (AP)—Henry Ford declared today that if the United States kept out of the European conflict the war would stop—"if it really is a war."

"This so-called war," the motor magnate told newsmen in interviews, "is nothing but about 25 people and propaganda. Get them and you'll have the whole thing. They want our money and men."

Mr. Ford, who came to Chicago to attend the opening session of the American Legion's twenty-first annual convention yesterday as guest of National Commander Stephen F. Chadwick, said he believed the veterans would have a powerful voice in keeping the United States at peace.

He re-emphasized his opposition to President Roosevelt's proposed changes in the Neutrality Act, saying:

"If we start shipping guns and ammunition over there we'll be in the war right away. If I were put on the stand, I'd say there isn't any war today. The whole idea is to get us into it and make it a war.

"If anyone believes that lifting the embargoes would mean even a temporary prosperity in this country, he is very much mistaken. We would have a much greater prosperity if we keep out of war than if we go in, even temporarily."

He said he had not joined any organization attempting to influence Congress relative to the European crisis.

"I prefer to be perfectly free," he declared.

The celebrated automobile manufacturer was introduced to the convention amid a tumult which lasted for several minutes.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Children's Aid Society Reviews Service to New York Between Fairs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 26—Continued efforts toward "a better world for children" have marked the record of the Children's Aid Society since 1853, in which period 33,000 children have been placed in approved homes. In a booklet published under the title, "Between Two Fairs," the Society compares child problems of the present with those of the time of its founding.

While crowds descended upon the Crystal Palace to view the exhibits of industrial triumph in that earlier day, an organization to aid poverty-stricken children quietly opened its doors. Today, the Society's work of rehabilitating underprivileged youngsters goes on in less hidden ways, but many questions remain the same as at the start.

Children without homes and others coming from an undesirable environment were formerly placed on Western farms or in child lodging houses. The present method includes a positive program of keeping the home together whenever possible, through guided play, wholesome activities, an employment bureau, and a housekeeper service which aided 1,305 children last year.

"On the ashes of yesterday, phoenixlike, a new world has arisen, the report notes. "At this World's Fair, all of man's works and aspirations are again put on view; but this time there are no dark debits in childhood misery to be hidden. For 86 years the Children's Aid Society has labored successfully to erase those debits."

The object of the New York World's Fair officially is "to demonstrate that with the tools and processes already at hand can be fashioned a new and better World of Tomorrow." The Society explains that it is applying this to its work for the younger generation; knowing that "tomorrow is in the hands of today's children."

Great Damage Is Done By California Storm

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 26 (AP)—At least 50 fatalities and property damage in excess of $1,000,000 were counted by southern California today as the tropical storm moderated. Still unaccounted for were 15 ocean-going craft, manned principally by amateur mariners, which put to sea before the storm broke Sunday afternoon.

Traffic accidents, which police said resulted from storm conditions, took six lives in Los Angeles. The storm brought 5.46 inches of rain and winds that reached a velocity of 65 miles an hour. The Weather Bureau forecast only "occasional rains" for today.

Coast Guard cutters, patrol boast, and United States Navy destroyers breasted gigantic seas as they carried on the search for missing craft.

Women Gain by Civil Service

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26—Women, whose organizations are the chief supporters of civil service reform, obtained more government jobs under the merit system last year but lost in the patronage field.

A report from the Civil Service Commission shows an increase of 7,660 women in classified civil service positions between June 30, 1938 and June 30, 1939, but a decrease of 1,104 in unclassified posts. Men employees increased in both classified and unclassified positions.

The percentage of men and women in the Government Service was reported to have changed little during the year. Of the 920,310 civil employees in the Executive Branch of the Federal Government on June 30, 81.2 per cent were men and 18.8 per cent women.

In the District of Columbia, 60 per cent of the employees were men and 40 per cent women. Outside the district, 84.5 per cent were men and 15.5 per cent women.

Government agencies employing more women than men include the Treasury, the Civil Service Commission, Home Owners' Loan Corporation and the Veterans' Administration.

The Federal establishment is now larger than it has ever been—even at the peak of the World War. In 1918, war workers swelled the normal force to a record high of 917,000, now surpassed by the peace-time record of 920,310.

At present, about 67.7 per cent are subject to civil service requirements, compared to better than 80 per cent before the advent of the New Deal.

Children Donate Lemonade Profits

TRENTON, N. J. (AP)—Five Jersey City children, who received Gubernatorial approval in lieu of a license to operate a sidewalk lemonade stand during the summer, sent Gov. A. Harry Moore $2.50 of their profit to aid less fortunate children.

Governor Moore assured Sol Bernstein, Erwin Jaffe, Sanford Obalsky, Judith Yellen and Helen Caren they did not need a license to sell lemonade when they asked him if police would interfere with their enterprise.

They promised to send part of their profits to the A. Harry Moore School for Crippled Children when Governor Moore told them they could continue their business. A money order in the name of "Lemonade Incorporated" was received by the Governor Sept. 26.

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Low-Cost Meals Now Feature Diners of Many De Luxe Trains

Tour-a-bouts

By the Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Supplementing regular dining-car service with buffet and light-lunch counters is a growing trend among the railroads to meet the demands for inexpensive meals. Ever since transcontinental travel became available to the average-salaried person the necessity for low-priced meals was apparent. The Western roads were the first to sense this need and now many of the fast streamliners offer substantial and varied meals for as low as 30 cents. In fact, one line advertises three meals for 90 cents.

The popularity of low-priced meals has resulted in almost 100 per cent passenger patronage. Prior to these low-cost meals, only a small percentage of train travelers used the diner while large numbers resorted to station restaurants along the route.

Falling into line with this new trend is the progressive Pennsylvania Railroad, which announces that convenient and attractive luncheon counters are a part of their new "twin unit" dining cars. These have been placed in service on the two Congressionals, the fastest trains in both directions between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington. Seating 82 passengers, these dining room and luncheon counter cars form a combination particularly suited to the needs for prompt and efficient service on heavily patronized daytime trains, and affording a wide range of choice in price and type of meals.

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Despite the European war, Bermuda is going along its peaceful, quiet way preparing to receive its annual horde of American visitors. While the season on this tiny coral island usually doesn't start until early December, this year sees many early arrivals. From now until January there will be a scramble among Americans to get passage to Bermuda. Unless some of the American steamship lines throw one or two of their ships into the New York to Bermuda service thousands of persons are going to find it hard to reach this winter resort. Pan American has increased its weekly flights from two to three. Company officials report reservations sold out far in advance.

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Extension of full summer service throughout the autumn and winter months has been announced by United Air Lines. In addition to overnight sleeper plane service to Los Angeles and San Diego, United will fly directly to Del Monte and Santa Barbara as well as maintain its frequent direct service to San Francisco and northern California travel centers. Direct connections with Pan American clipper planes to Honolulu will be maintained at San Francisco.

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The Great Smoky Mountains National Park continues to be one of America's most popular playgrounds. This year another record was established when Park officials recorded a 10 per cent increase in visitors over last year. On Sept. 3, for example, nearly 5,000 motor vehicles entered the park carrying 18,044 passengers, greatest volume of any day since the park opened. During August a monthly record was set when 169,988 persons visited the park in nearly 50,000 vehicles.

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Only two nights by rail from all Mid-Western cities to the Pacific Coast is the slogan offered by the North Western Line in its campaign to make California this winter's objective of pleasure-travelers who are automatically barred from visiting many destinations reached only by water. Connecting at Chicago with such speedsters as the City of Los Angeles, City of Portland, and City of San Francisco, travelers from Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Indianapolis, or Cincinnati may take morning trains from home and board the fast streamliners the same evening in the North Western Terminal, reaching Coastal cities the second morning thereafter.

♪ ♪ ♪

As winter travel turns toward the Americas, South America is bound to come in for its share. The first step in this direction is a 38-day cruise-voyage to the great cities of South America's East Coast featured as a special Christmas-New Year's holiday by the American Express Travel Service. The cruise will leave New York Dec. 1 on the American Republics liner Argentina, returning to New York on Jan. 8. **L. F. M.**

Buffet Diner

A new feature of Pennsylvania Railroad's two Congressionals

Rivals Co-operate to Better Autos

Society of Automotive Engineers serves as medium for exchange of improved ideas.

Motors II

This is one of a series of six articles taking the reader behind the scenes in the automotive industry.

By Volney D. Hurd

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Detroit, Mich.

Engineers' study of competitive cars for their good points brings about a mass advance on the automobile engineering front, as pointed out in the first article of this series. This might be called indirect or involuntary co-operation. Now actually this engineering advance is further guaranteed by direct engineering co-operation.

The one visible point of co-operation is the Society of Automotive Engineers, one of the liveliest and most progressive engineering societies in the United States today. Its Detroit chapter is the focal point. But it makes its identity more widely felt by having major meetings in other cities. This year it had a three-way affair, with meetings in New York, Indianapolis and San Francisco.

These meetings permit the engineers to mingle freely, to know one another, and inevitably to "talk shop." But, like any engineering society, the S. A. E. also provides a platform from which may be read papers by the membership and invited guests on the subject of automotive engineering, or on allied subjects such as aeronautics.

Discuss Latest Research

Here the engineers give complete technical discussions of their latest research. In other words, here they drop their pearliest words of wisdom, their thinking and their findings along the very latest lines of automotive design.

This is the engineering art at its best. This is why it is a profession. Basically, the idea back of such papers is that the entire art may move forward. Thus are engineers trained in any line. Now, applying this kind of thinking to the automotive field, we more readily understand the objective and truth-seeking study of their own and competitors' cars which every automotive concern undertakes today. For this latter practice, like the papers read before the Society of Automotive Engineers, is bound to make every honestly built car better, bound to insure that all standard makes of cars are the best that modern design can make them.

Now the friendly co-operation marked by the S. A. E. meetings also is carried on in the daily business life of Detroit's engineers. It is a known fact that the engineers of the "X" company don't hesitate to call the engineers of the "Y" company about some problem. They may also call up the chief engineer of "Z." If a long discussion is needed the boys may get together around a luncheon table, and have it out. And this applies to the engineers of the "A" to "W" companies as well.

It Is Real Co-operation

Here is a true example of such co-operation with test cars. The concerns mentioned are the biggest in the business, but we'll use initials again to make it impersonal.

At the "X" test ground one car of a competitor was not acting normally. The "X" engineers weren't too sure of the trouble. And remember they wanted to get an objective test, to find out the facts about their competitor's car. So what did they do? They called up the chief engineer of the "Y" corporation. And the conversation ran as follows:

"Hey, Bill. This is Charlie Smith. We've got one of your King models on test and it's acting up. Would you like to look at it?"

"Sure, Charlie, I'll have a man out at once to pick up the thing and we'll check it."

And that's what happened. The car was picked up, made right and returned to the test grounds. And why not! Bill knew that Charlie was testing his cars even as he was testing Charlie's cars. They both wanted the facts, and therefore things had to be right. And this is typical of the kind of direct co-operation the Detroit engineers bring to the nidustry.

Perhaps now the reader begins to see why his car is as good as it is—why he can go out and buy in the standard market and know he is not merely safe but is getting a big return for every dollar invested.

What Goes Into Cars

Having touched thus on the enginering, we turn to the manufacture of the American automobile. The first question comes about the raw material going into the car—steel.

How good is the steel going into American cars? Don't certain concerns have steel so much better than anyone else that their cars are much better?

Those are typical questions. Yankee-like, they can almost be answered by another question, namely, "Have you ever looked over the second hand market?" Take the big three, for instance, and look at their cars three years of age. Go up to the row and drive them. Steel's quality is measured by the trouble-free life it gives a car. You can almost answer this question by such tests. You'll find them all about the same.

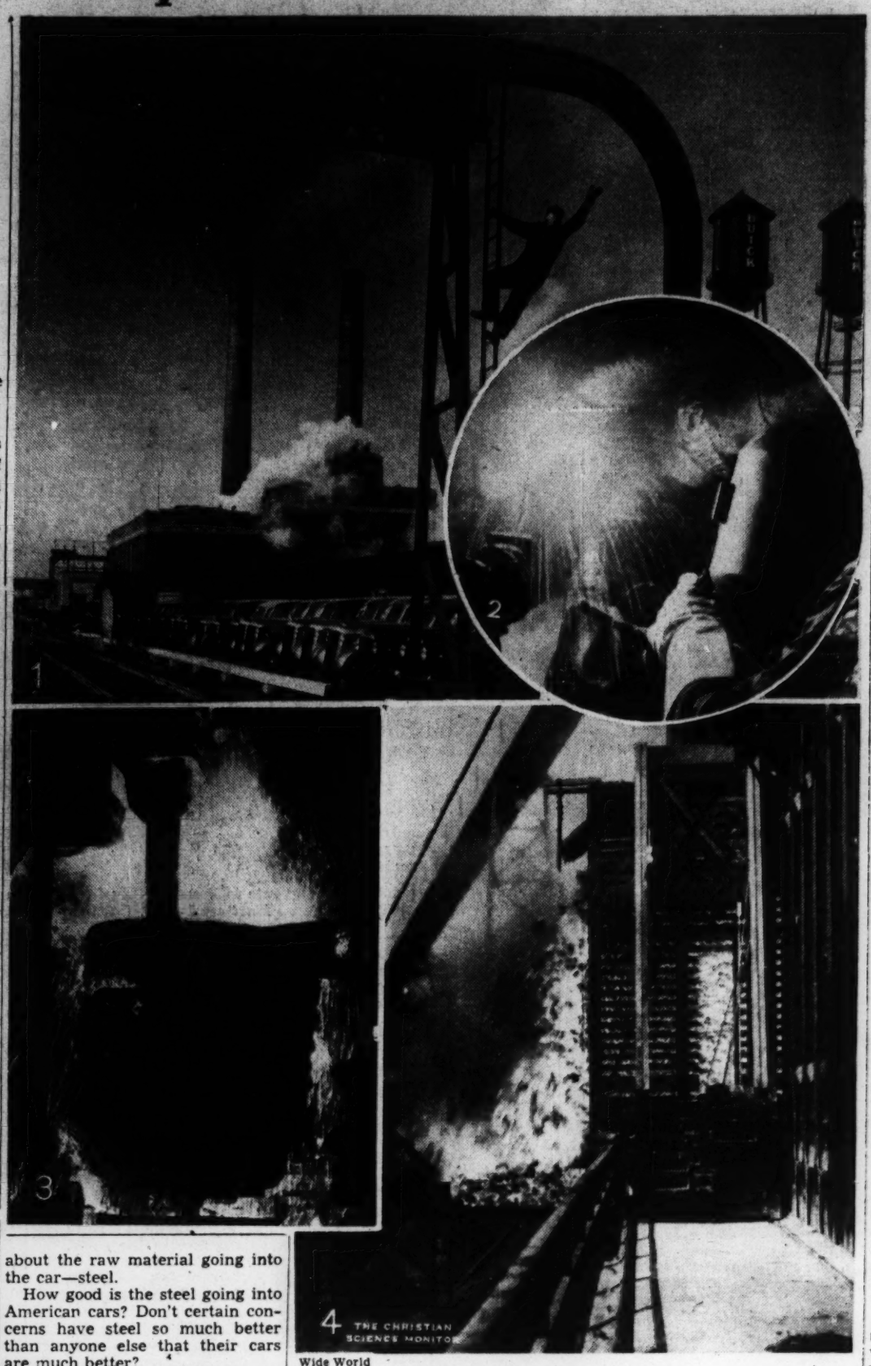
But how about the independents? Good enough. Check their performance the same way. Study their three-year-old models. You'll find that, barring bad treatment, they, too, have held up well.

No Mystery in Steel

The reason is that, like the automobile, there is nothing mysterious about steel. This is a highly competitive industry. The steel companies have the finest metallurgists in the world constantly at work on new alloys. When they get them the sales departments immediately contact the entire automotive field and seek markets for them.

Prices are kept pretty well down, and our independent does about as well as the supercorporation in his prices—and he gets the finest steel. That is why you find that the second hand market bears out our contention about the new car market, that the standard make cars are invariably well built and that good steel goes into all modern cars or the companies couldn't stay in business long.

We will discuss the actual production of American-made automobiles in the next article and show how, at this stage, sharing of technical knowledge guarantees the best practices in all the standard makes.



Wide World

Steel, First Step to Motordom

1—Arch of pressure stem line to power house at Buick plant.
2—Electric welders at work on welded steam pressure line at Ford Rouge plant power house.
3—100 tons of molten metal in ladle at Ford Rouge plant.
4—First discharge of coke from new 61-unit batteries at Ford plant.

Malton Airport at Toronto A Center of Canadian Aviation

News in Aviation

Toronto's new Malton Airport, focal point of Canadian aviation, has enjoyed steadily increased traffic since it was opened without ceremony last spring. Too busy to take time off for a proper inaugural ceremony this field at Toronto's "front door" has registered a total of 3,488 arrivals and departures since last Feb. 16. Obviously the greater number of these were local or Canadian aircraft calls though traffic to and from the United States for the period totaled 167.

War combined with Malton's land-water location plus its geographical situation in the Dominion, have jointly thrust it into its newly augmented role. Within the first few days of Britain's participation in the new European war Toronto's largest vocational school, Central Technical School, largest of its type in Canada, was requisitioned by the Department of National Defense for training air mechanics. With the resumption of the school year the Royal Canadian Air Force also began to use the school's training facilities.

Another factor in the new field's favor is that Toronto is an administrative center of the Canadian air force as well as a recruiting center for non-flying personnel. Trenton, slightly more than 100 miles up the Lake Ontario shore toward Montreal, is Canada's largest military training base. Camp Borden, military aviation training field, is also close by.

Trans-Canada Lines

Commercially Toronto is also being made the headquarters of Trans-Canada Air Lines, the Government-owned transcontinental airway. Montreal has been the head office location.

Geographically Toronto is 1,000 miles inland from the Atlantic on a direct water route as well as a "jumping off" place to the lumber, pulp, power and mining areas to the north. In addition it is a highly industrialized area.

Located on what was formerly Hanlan's Point on Toronto Island Malton uniquely has land and marine facilities besides being one of the largest major airports close to Toronto's business district. It is virtually within walking distance of the city. The seaplane base generally has from 12 to 15 machines on hand most of which are used for charter trips by geologists, mining promoters and engineers into Northern Quebec and Ontario.

Built for future needs, Malton now occupies 187 acres at the western end of Toronto Island. It now has four runways, two paved and two surfaced, each 3,000 feet long and 150 feet wide provided with a taxiing strip to the administration building and hangar. By extension of the field to approximately twice its present size 2,000 feet can be added to the two paved runways and 1,870 feet on a third runway. In addition the entire area has been sodded to provide a landing anywhere should the emergency arise.

Lighting is typical, the two surfaced runways provided with contact lights and the whole field border illuminated. The paved runways will also have range lights, four beam lights on each end to light landings, all operated from the field control tower.

Large Hangar

A hangar capable of accommodating 30 planes of average size and shape is built with a door wide enough to take in the 95-foot span of a Douglas DC-3.

An airport of entry, Milton's administration building has customs and immigration offices, as well as storage for goods in bond, a field post office, large waiting room and booking offices. The second floor is given over to the field manager's office, the general offices of Trans-Canada Air Lines, and Government meteorological, traffic control, and teletype bureaus.

The seaplane facilities are located on the bay side of the Island. The field is available to the business district by a specially constructed cable ferry, with a capacity of eight cars and 50 persons, operating across the 400-foot western harbor channel.

Malton was constructed from $450,000 of Federal funds, $450,000 from the Ontario Government, and the balance of $986,780 from the City of Toronto. Both the land and sea ports are owned and operated by the city with the Harbour Commission as the official agent.

N. Y. Consumers of Milk Face Another Price Rise

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—An additional rise in the price paid by New York City housewives for milk was indicated here Sept. 26, following an order from Holton V. Noyes, State Commissioner of Markets, that milk producers be paid $2.82 a 100 lbs. (47 quarts) for fluid milk instead of the present price of $2.60.

The order was promulgated after 97.32 per cent of farmers producing milk for the metropolitan area had favored the increase through a mail referendum.

Despite Federal efforts to have the increase borne by distributors, the latter indicated here that they would pass it on to the consumer.

Conventions Found Aid to City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Seattle, Wash.

Conventions bring much more to the West Coast than the much touted "tourist dollar." Mrs. F. F. Powell, Seattle Councilwoman, said, addressing the National Association of Bank Women here, that they bring inspiration and a fresh viewpoint to the city where they gather.

Bank women are individual. Why they should be different from school teachers or beauticians, it is not easy to analyze. Teachers, for one thing, are in a woman's profession. "Banking," one delegate remarked, "is still pretty much a man's world. If a woman rises to an important executive position, she must be twice as good as a man for the same position. Women still have to sell themselves as executives in the banking world."

Slowly, however, women are becoming not just "women in banks," although even this is an accomplishment, but bankers in their own right. Even women who hold positions for the benefit of women clients find that men come to them in equal numbers. One woman said that older men and older women like to consult a woman banker. Another woman's department head said that men as well as women come to her to make financial arrangements for travel and other similar services.

The changing economic and social order is affecting banking, one delegate said, and girls in colleges are studying economics as it affects banking. Girls are coming more and more to train for banking as a profession.

One woman, manager of a children's savings department, was exactly the sort of person who should have charge of anything connected with young people. It was plain to be seen that as banks become more and more humanized in function, woman will have more vital parts in them. As banks handle automobile accounts, mortgages, loans and all those things that are affected by the status of human need and human problems, it is evident that women will be needed and wanted as executives.

Listening to these bank women quite dissipated the old fable that for some reason women cannot understand money matters. They are altogether what fine women anywhere should be like, but in addition they know banking. They are modest about it, too. Some of them have attained fine positions. One of them, President of a Western bank, explained, laughingly, that she served pretty much as a roustabout.

It is always true that delegates who come to the West Coast for Conventions also combine travel with pleasure. This was true of the Bank Women. There was much mutual exchange of travel experience a luncheons and dinners. Everyone liked Victoria, B. C. Delegates always do. Out of a hurried, complicated world they take a leisurely boat trip to Vancouver Island, enter an unhurried world and come back refreshed.

215,000 Ready to Fill 85,000 Openings in CCC

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Civilian Conservation Corps will have at least 215,000 junior applicants for the 85,000 appointments available Oct. 1, Acting Director James J. McEntee estimated.

The Corps will maintain the same enrollment it now has—300,000 men. Between Oct. 1 and Oct. 20 it will enroll 90,000 recruits including juniors and war veterans to fill vacancies for a new six-month period.

War Emphasizes American Music

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Eugene Ormandy, Music Director of the Philadelphia Orchestra, is determined to prove by his programs for the coming season that music is one thing that transcends all differences between countries and creeds.

"We must not permit ourselves to be led into the folly of 20 years ago," he said, "when Wagner and Strauss were cast out of our concert halls merely because they were German.

"That is cutting off the nose to spite the face. In such tragic times as these, we need all the solace that great music can bring us. It is a refuge that we must not be childish enough to deny ourselves.

"A composer is to be measured only by artistic standards. What has he to say to us, and how effectively does he say it? That is the only question."

If the European conflict is to have any effect on the music to be played, it will be an increased emphasis on the works of American musicians, it is said here. The Conductor has scheduled for performance compositions by Deems Taylor, Randall Thompson, Charles Vardell, Russell Bennett, Samuel Barber, Emery Davis, Frances McCollin and Edward Burlingame Hill.

Increase in Milk Price Is Ordered in New York

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—Agriculture Commissioner Holton V. Noyes ordered the price of fluid milk paid producers under the State-Federal marketing order increased from $2.60 to $2.82 per hundred pounds.

The increase becomes effective Oct. 1 under amendments to the marketing order which also provides a minimum price of a $1.90 per hundred pounds for cream and minor increases in other class prices.

Ham and Eggs: Rival Views on Pensions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Out of the mounting cross-fire of opinions, expert and otherwise, on the question of whether or not California should embrace a new retirement age pension plan providing everyone in the State over 50 years of age with $30 a week, comes a nonpartisan report by the Commonwealth Club of California, fact-finding organization.

This report is the second of a series of three scheduled by the Club to study both sides of the Retirement Life Payments Plan more commonly known as "Ham and Eggs" or "Thirty Thursday," which is to be voted on at a special state election Nov. 7.

The vote of a special section of the Club, which heard leaders and experts for and against the Retirement Payments Plan, was 128 against the State's adoption and 15 for.

The Club's "case for the plan"—prepared by E. R. Zion, Lieut. Col. Edward Parfit, and Capt. Gerrard T. January, all of San Francisco—follows:

1. Warrants issued under the plan would be acceptable—more so in fact than checks from present banks—as there would be a backlog in the Credit Clearing Bank to be established.

2. With warrants generally acceptable, production would be increased and unemployment materially reduced.

3. There would be no inflation as issuance of warrants is controlled and warrants have a backlog financial reserve.

4. Interstate balances would be cleared through the State Credit Clearing Bank to be set up under the Act.

5. The claim that taxes would be paid in warrants and the Government would have no legal tender for payment of employees and bond issues was answered by the statement that the Administrator of the Act would have about $600,000,000 in public funds deposited in the Credit Clearings Bank and could use these deposits to pay pensioners instead of issuing new warrants if the situation becomes critical.

6. The Administrator would not be given too much power, as he would be restricted by a constitutional amendment.

Opponents of the Retirement Life Payments Amendment had their case prepared by Malcolm M. Davisson, Assistant Professor of Economics at the University of California., R. C. Van Houten, and U. S. Webb, former State Attorney General.

Points Against

Five points were made against the plan:

1. The Amendment would establish a new agency of Government independent of the present State Government and endowed with dangerously extensive powers.

2. Federal constitutionality of the warrant issue and the Credit Clearings Bank were held questionable.

3. The present banking system of California would be forced to cease operation because a new monetary and banking system would be provided. The present system would cease because of a drain of resources through a flight of capital from the State and adverse balance of payments for the State, and the transfer of deposits to the Credit Clearings Bank for tax avoidance purposes.

4. The State would lose much of its outside and intra-state trade because in practical application warrants would be a means of payment only in California, despite whatever claims the advocates make that the Clearings Bank would care for exchange of warrants for cash.

5. The burden of the plan would weigh the people of California down by: (A) the burden of pensions and the added money to be affixed on warrants each week, as $1.04 in stamps would have to be attached to each dollar warrant in a year; (B) the burden of gross income tax which is in addition to the stamps which provide revenue to redeem warrants; (C) bankruptcy of state and local governmental bodies would almost be certain to result; and capital would leave the State, threatening solvency of present banks.

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Hitler Offer of Poland to Stalin Told

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The German Foreign Office had offered Eastern Poland to Soviet Russia as early as Aug. 15—at least a week before the date given in diplomatic records so far—it is learned from a high German authority who was in Berlin at the time.

While subsequent documentary evidence will no doubt establish this point one way or another beyond all doubt, it is interesting to look back at that critical moment, immediately prior to the open rupture in Europe, in the light of the present information.

While Poland was being kept in a state of unrest similar to that in the Sudetan areas 12 months ago, by such means as "border incidents," diplomacy all round was working at high pressure. Italy's Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano was visiting the German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop at Salzburg and both were going to Berchtesgaden to see Reichsführer Hitler. Dr. Carl J. Burckhardt, League High Commissioner in Poland, had been to Berchtesgaden. A British and French military mission had been holding talks with the Russian war chiefs since Aug. 12 seeking to bring Moscow into a democratic peace front.

Something Afoot

That London was unaware of anything untoward at the moment may be judged by a London Times editorial of Aug. 16 which began: "A good deal of mystery surrounds the week-end conversations of the Axis Powers and the comings and goings between Danzig and Berchtesgaden. The French and British military mission to Moscow seems to be making good progress and their work increases the assurance that there will be no long delay in the completion of the 'peace front' with the inclusion of Russia."

Nevertheless it was clear from the sudden return of Count Ciano to Rome and the strong warning uttered by the Italian press on Aug. 15, that something unknown to the world at large was afoot. The burden of the advice of the Italian press to the Poles on that day was that while a respite had been won for Danzig, due, said the press, to the diplomatic efforts of Count Ciano, this breathing spell was the democracies' last chance.

The following day Italy's press continued in the same strain, warning the Poles that it was useless to fight Germany, for Britain and France were too far off to be of any assistance and Poland would be easily invaded and conquered.

Germany Tightened Up

Meanwhile, Germany's attitude, subsequent to Aug. 15, palpably hardened. Around Aug. 15 and 16, the Polish Silesian Border was closed. German Army mobilization in Slovakia became more noticeable. Reports were circulated that the Polish-East Prussian Border would shortly be closed. Military engineers were observed all along the Polish frontiers stringing new communication wires along the whole frontier. By Aug. 17, the German press had taken a new stand on the Polish dispute. German honor, it was now stated, would not permit the question of Danzig or the Polish Corridor to be the subject of any international conference or compromise. Danzig and the Corridor, in short, were stated to be an exclusively German issue for Germans to solve.

It was not till Aug. 19, however, that any change could be noted in Russia's attitude. On that day the Moscow authorities were clearly ready to show that they were less interested in bringing the British-French-Soviet talks to a successful conclusion. On that day Pravda, Communist Party organ, printed an article from the London Daily Worker of Aug. 7, an issue that had been in Moscow nearly a week, alleging that Premier Chamberlain's aim was another Munich, in which the United States was to be involved. Another rather cryptic article in the same paper denied reports that the military talks with the democracies were deadlocked over giving help to Russia in the East, and went on: "The disagreements, which as a matter of fact do exist, concern an entirely different question." This was the first semi-official information that something in the nature of a deadlock had occurred.

The actual announcement of the German-Soviet accord came Aug. 21, two days after the signing of a preliminary trade agreement.

Hitler Contradicts Himself

One factor that apparently contributed to throwing other diplomats off the trail of such a right-about-face on Germany's part was Herr Hitler's uncompromising opposition to any such agreement with Russia in the pages of "Mein Kampf." Here Herr Hitler challenges those Germans who had said: "Bismarck always put high value on good relations with Russia." The question is, he says, not what Bismarck did in his day, but what he would do today. He answers the question by saying: "He would never ally himself with a state which is doomed to decline." With the accession of Bolshevism to power, he says, the German leadership of Russia came to an end and the great Muscovite empire was bound to decay.

Besides, he goes on, Bismarck was primarily concerned with the consolidation of the new Germany. "This was the only reason why he welcomed the Russian rear cover, which gave him a free hand in the west. But what was then useful to Germany would today only harm us."

He goes on to assert that a "German-Russian war against Western Europe, which would probably mean against the rest of the world," would end in catastrophe for Germany because Germany would get no effective support from Russia. . . . Russia would drop out of the war and Germany would have to support Russia, as it had to support the crumbling Austrian empire in the previous war.

The apparent inconsistency in Herr Hitler's action is explained by some diplomatic circles on the assumption that Herr Hitler found Russian assistance essential for a rapid conquest of Poland and placed every reliance on his ability to bring about a peace movement acceptable to Britain and France as soon as that point had been won.

How Will Soviet Help Germany?

By the Associated Press

Moscow, Sept. 26

Russia's access to larger grain supplies through its occupation of five-eighths of Poland caused foreign quarters to speculate upon what course the new Russian-German trade agrement would take. It was not anticipated in Soviet circles that its trade would undergo immediate changes unless Russia becomes an active military ally of the Reich.

Under the trade agreement, the Soviet Union was expected to send Germany timber, manganese, some grains, and cereals.

Wells Asks, 'What of Peace?'

LONDON, Sept. 26 (AP) — Mr. H. G. Wells, in a letter to The Times, declared today that if the world persists in "the present regime of vague insincerities, mutual distrust, and sabotage, I for one can see no hope for mankind."

Asserting only a "full and fearless public intercourse of minds" can achieve the state of "world-wide plenty and safety we have every reason to suppose is obtainable," the author asked:

"Cannot our Western World, in its quiet inevitable march toward world collectivism, face its changes in the light—in an atmosphere of extreme candor and mutual toleration?"

Mr. Wells declared, "The thing I am most terrified by today is the manifest threat of a new weak putoff of our aspirations for a new world by some repetition of the Geneva simulacrum."

"The last time," he said, "it was the League of Nations; this time the magic word to do the trick is a federation.

"A real League of Nations might have turned the world into a new course in 1918-19: a real federation of mankind might do as much tomorrow.

"But if it is to be a really effective federation . . . we must discuss simply and sincerely plans for a polite mediatization of monarchies, socialization of natural resources and staple industries, world revision and extention of universities and other knowledge organizations, and establishment of a world-wide, rising level of common education.

"These are the main aspects of the task before us," Mr. Wells declared, "but it is quite a hopeless task unless it is undertaken in a blaze of light."

He added that to "suppress open discussion . . . for some slight or fancied strategic advantage is to sacrifice our end to our means."

Americans Aid Refugee Poles

BUCHAREST, Sept. 26 (AP)—Americans using scanty emergency funds from United States sympathizers have begun organizing relief work among thousands of Polish refugees scattered throughout Rumania.

Mindful of relief work performed by American organizations in the World War, Paul Super, Warsaw Y. M. C. A. General Secretary, started organizing agencies to provide food and shelter to Poles who fled across the frontier before the advancing German and Soviet Russian armies.

Mr. Super said Polish groups had established relief camps with straw mats for beds and providing one meal a day.

An estimated 12,000 Polish officers and men have been disarmed and interned in Rumania military camps. Polish Government and provincial officers totalling 10,000 also were in Rumania.

Other uncounted thousands crossed the Dniester and Pruth Rivers and entered the country by every available roadway.

These "people without a country" reported they were warned they must leave within 15 days.

Neighboring Hungary faced a similar problem and did not welcome the influx of more refugees.

Yugoslavia shut the door on the wanderers, refusing to issue visas or offer residence on the grounds the country already was crowded with Albanian and Czechoslovak refugees.

France has imposed severe restrictions and offered no haven.

Despite the flight of thousands, it was estimated more than 30,000,000 Poles remained in Poland either under German or Soviet Russian rule.

Germans Seek Fuel And Metal Products From the Belgians

BRUSSELS (AP)—Belgian officials disclosed Sept. 25 that a German trade delegation which has been negotiating with Belgium since Sept. 14 had offered to exchange wheat for Belgian fuel and metal products.

The Belgians commented that it was "curious" that the Germans apparently were not concerned by the prospect of a wheat shortage.

Officials were hopeful that the British and French would permit Belgium to import not only wheat necessary for her own population but a surplus for normal business.

Several ships arrived with 40,000 tons of wheat and the French were expected to release soon other Belgian wheat ships.

Canada Leading Mineral Producer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Canada claims to occupy a leading position among the world's mineral producers, in 1937 ranking first in the production of nickel, asbestos and platinum; third in gold, silver and zinc; and fourth in copper and lead. It is also one of the two chief world sources of radium.

Women Bearing Arms More Likely, Judge Says

TACOMA, Wash. (AP)—Women seeking United States citizenship were instructed by Federal Judge Lloyd Black Sept. 25 that in event of war they "would have to bear arms, just like men."

Conducting a citizenship examination, Judge Black said:

"In the past, when women have been asked if they would take up arms, many of them have said they would mainly because they felt there was not the slightest chance they would ever have to do such a thing. Times have suddenly changed."

The Americas Shake Hands

© International

Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State — **Pedro Fernandez de Parilla**, City Mayor of Colon

Mr. Welles was greeted while en route to Panama City for the Pan American Neutrality Conference. With dark glasses is Pedro Martinez Fraga, Cuban Ambassador to the United States

Welles Defines U. S. Position

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PANAMA, Panama, Sept. 26—The position of the United States on the neutrality of the Western World was outlined by Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, in the first address at yesterday's plenary session of the Panama Neutrality Congress of American Republics, Mr. Welles saying in part:

We are today creating a precedent. The Conference for the Maintenance of Peace of Buenos Aires was called, as we all recognize, for the specific purpose of reaching a common understanding while world peace existed as to how the nations of the New World might best safeguard their legitimate interests, and most readily preserve the peace of their own peoples, in the event that war brok out in other parts of the world.

The meeting here assembled is the first and the direct result of the engagements undertaken at the Conference of Buenos Aires.

It is a meeting of the American neighbors to consider, in a moment of grave emergency, the peaceful measures which they may feel it wise to adopt either individually or jointly, so as best to insure their national interests, and the collective interests of the nations of the New World.

It lies within the power of those of us who have the privilege of representing our governments upon this occasion to . . . insure the lasting establishment of a peaceful form of practical co-operation and inter-dependence between equal and sovereign States on a scale which the world has rarely witnessed, and which, at this moment, is more than ever imperative.

So far as my own Government is concerned, I am authorized to state that, so long as the present situation continues, the regular transportation facilities of the shipping lines between the United States and its American neighbors now in operation will not only not be curtailed but will be strengthened and increased, whenever such increase may be found to be desirable and feasible.

Financial assistance and co-operation may be developed to tide over short emergency periods and to develop in individual countries new fields of production to replace those temporarily depressed.

I am authorized to state that the United States Government wishes to co-operate with all other American republics in such efforts of each to develop the resources of its country along sound economics and non-competitive lines. When desired, it will assist in making credit available to them through the services and facilities of its privately owned banking system as well as its Government-owned agencies when the latter have funds available for such purposes.

In financing current matters, it is expected that only short-term credits will be requested, but in the purchase of rail and mill equipment, heavy goods, etc., longer term credits appropriate to the circumstances will be required. Also, it is of course recognized that war conditions may shift certain international trade markets and this will need to be taken into account.

My Government likewise recognizes that excessive or unwarranted fluctuations in inter-American exchanges brought about by conditions resulting from the war situation would seriously prejudice beneficial trade between the American republics. It is my hope that our deliberations may result in agreement.

To the extent that we sustain bases of commercial policy that are universal in character, and leave trade open to all countries on substantially the same terms, and to the extent that our commerce is not dictated by special agreements of an exclusive character, to that extent can we insure that our political independence cannot be subjugated to alien political systems operating through commercial channels.

I believe that the time has come when the 21 American Republics must state, and state clearly and in no uncertain terms, to all of the belligerents, both as a right of self-protection, and as a right inherent in their position as peaceful and independent powers, constituting an entire continent remote from the causes of the hostilities which have broken out, that they cannot agree that their security, their nationals or their legitimate commercial rights and interests should be jeopardized by belligerent activities in close proximity to the shores of the New World.

British Propaganda Bomb

(Translated from German)

Warning!

England to the German People

The Nazi Government has plunged the world into a war despite the endeavours of the leading Powers.

This war is a crime. The German people need to distinguish clearly between their Government's pretext in starting war, and the principles that force England and France to the defense of Poland.

The English Government has maintained from the beginning that there is nothing in the Polish question that could justify a European war with all its tragic consequences.

Five months after the Munich settlement the independence of Czechoslovakia was brutally crushed. Lest Poland be overtaken by the same fate, we had to insist that negotiating by peaceful methods should not be made impossible by threats of force, that the agreement reached should guarantee Poland's rights and possibilities of existence, and that it would be honestly observed, too. We could neither permit nor accept a dictated agreement.

If Mr. Hitler believed the English Government would leave Poland to its fate out of fear of war, he was very much mistaken. First of all, England does not break her word once it has been given. Besides, it is time to put an emphatic stop to the brutal force that the Nazi Government wants to impose upon the world.—

[The above is a facsimile in German, with an English translation, of one of 13,000,000 British propaganda leaflets dropped over Germany by British planes.]

Release Demanded Of News on War By London Paper

LONDON, Sept. 26 (AP)—Lord Beaverbrook's Evening Standard, in a front page statement, and in an editorial, today vehemently attacked "the still blundering" Ministry of Information.

The statement told of a mixup today over the release of news of the return to London of Queen Elizabeth.

The editorial said:

"Nine out of ten men and women in the street are baffled, bored, fed up or furious. . . .

"Against a debit (the sinking of the liner Athenia and the aircraft carrier Courageous and about 200,000 tons of shipping) we set the dashing raid on Kiel, some propaganda flights over Germany and the bare report of half a dozen U-boats sent to the bottom.

"Many ask, what else have we done?"

The paper said that "happily there are private citizens, more intelligent than the bureaucrats now gagging the press and radio, who realize that many great tasks have been greatly accomplished. . . .

"This Ministry of Information has three separate functions:

"One, to censor news. This it does stupidly. Witness today's muddle.

"Two, to prepare propaganda. This is unprintable trash.

"Three, to transmit news from the Government, especially from the Defense Ministries. If some 'Sealed Lips' in a Sam Browne belt holds up that news, the Ministry of Information can do nothing but bleat protest. . . .

"News is the lifeblood of a free people, and we are not fighting a big Hitler on the Rhine only to set up little Hitlers here."

The National Council of Labor, in a statement, said it was "deeply dissatisfied" with the Ministry of Information and the British Broadcasting Corporation regarding the supply and release of news.

Censorship Attacks

LONDON (AP)—Attacks on censorship in the House of Commons during the afternoon of Sept. 26 brought an admission from a Government spokesman that of 999 employees of the Ministry of Information only 43 were "professional journalists." Amid jeers from all sides of the House, Sir Edward Grigg, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry, said "the Minister of Information realizes that the situation requires investigation."

Imperial Airways Ends Ocean Flights

MONTREAL — Imperial Airways' weekly schedule of air mail flights from Southampton to near by Boucherville, Quebec, ended Sept. 24 with arrival of the giant flying boat Cabot. The Cabot and the Caribou have been alternating for eight weeks on the trans-Atlantic crossings.

The Cabot made the crossing from Foynes, Eire, to Botwood, Newfoundland, in 13 hours and one minute, 30 minutes faster than either plane had made before. After a brief stay here, the flying boat continued to Port Washington, N. Y.

The return flight will be made later in the week.

W. C. T. U. London Meeting Cancelled by Mrs. Boole

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP)—Mrs. Ella A. Boole, World President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, announced Sept. 25 cancellation of the organization's convention scheduled next May in London.

Mrs. Boole said the meetings would not be held because of the European war.

Competition and Profits Of 'Big Oil 20' Scrutinized

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 — The 20 big American companies which dominate the $14,000,000,000 domestic oil industry employing 1,000,000 persons, make their profits in their semi-monopolistic pipe lines, refineries, and production departments, and lose money on the marketing side, where competition is fairly brisk.

This was the statement of Dr. John Ise, economic adviser of the Federal Monopoly Committee, in opening the long awaited hearings yesterday on the oil industry, utilizing a new technique of committee investigation, by letting various sections of the industry tell their own stories.

"Princely profits" were reported in the monopolistic oil pipe lines, regulated by the Interstate Commerce Commission, averaging 26.5 per cent on investment in 1936.

Wasteful Exploitation Exposed

At the start yesterday, Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming, Chairman, and Dr. Ise for the Committee, set the stage with reference to the tremendous importance of the huge industry to national life, and particularly to national defense in a wartorn world. Later in the day, Joseph E. Pogue, Vice-President of the Chase National Bank and authority on proration agreements, urged an extension of proration limitations to halt wasteful wild-cat exploitation of America's vital heritage of liquid fuel.

Highlights of the Ise summary:

The oil industry ranks as one of the three or four most important industries in the country.

Oil has revolutionized methods of warfare and the industry is a "first essential of national defense."

Oil is an exhaustible resource, with production mounting at "a disconcerting pace," and now dominated by about 20 big integrated companies, with about two-thirds of the total oil investment.

These companies work in harmony; their officers being "generally absolute dictators of their companies."

The companies made "moderate earnings" 1924-1938, of about 5.6 per cent of the book value of the common stock. Earnings were highest in areas where a monopoly was most clearly indicated: "Earnings were princely in the pipe line departments, high in the refining departments, fairly high in the producing departments, while the marketing departments, where competition is severe, suffered considerable net losses.

While the ICC has general supervision of pipe line rates, "the princely earnings of the pipe line companies indicate that the control of the Commission is not very strict."

Marketing competition to retailers and consumers is so severe "that the marketing business is carried on at a general loss." However there are "distinct elements of monopoly" even here for the competition appears, not in terms of price, but in aggressive advertising and servicing. This loss in marketing is a serious mater for independents, but is compensated for in the 20 big integrated companies by their profits elsewhere.

A Public Utility

In conclusion, Dr. Ise at the hearing opening said in part,

"The oil industry carries some of the earmarks of a public utility. The pipe lines are recognized as common carriers, and other monopoly elements in the industrial pattern of the oil industry emphasize its divergence from the forms of private competitive business. Crude petroleum is an irreplaceable natural resource, so essential to our economic life today, and so necessary in national defense that its conservation is almost inevitably a function of the state.

"This has been recognized more clearly in some foreign countries than in the United States; yet some of our states have gone far in their recognition of the public aspects of oil exploitation, and in their efforts to prevent the wasting of natural resources. There is little doubt that they must go much further, and that the Federal Government will have to render much more help than it has hitherto been able to offer."

Opening the two-week hearings, Chairman O'Mahoney indicated the Monopoly Committee is watching commodity prices and economic problems arising from the war.

"The Committee," he said, "is necessarily in a position of advantage to watch changes in prices and study their causes." He added:

"Profiteering in time of war accentuates the evil effect of price exploitation in time of peace and those who give way to the temptation to seize a quick profit at the expense of the consumer by raising prices when costs have not increased make the problem of employment of both capital and labor worse than it need be."

French Shell German Forts On 100-Mile Western Front

The following account of military events in Europe has been compiled from Associated Press dispatches and other sources.

Operations on the western front have begun to change from mere reconnoitering to definite bombardment, according to French dispatches, which state that German forces have been increasing at both the northern and southern ends of the Siegfried Line. The purpose of the bombardment, which appears to have been in operation on a 100-mile front between the Moselle and Rhine Rivers, is not very clear, being variously stated as feeling for weak points in German defenses, drawing German divisions from the ends of the line where they appear to suggest a possible invasion through Belgium or Switzerland, or merely to enable the capture of German prisoners for purposes of information.

The Germans, it is said, might soon be able to mass from 100 to 110 full divisions, of 12,000 men each, on the western front, as compared with 240 divisions in the World War.

Rhine Separates Lines

Whatever the cause of the bombardment, it has broken out at previously silent points such as the southern flank, where the Maginot and Siegfried Lines are divided by only the Rhine. German artillery apparently made little effort to reply. Indeed the German High Command has made every effort to minimize its preparations on this front. The massing of troops at the extremities of the line, it declared, was merely a precaution against any French or British designs to find a "soft front" for a drive through neutral soil into the Reich.

Berlin dispatches were stating that a new German Government gesture of friendliness toward France was expected.

Official sources contended that Germany has no war aims regarding France and that its chief concern is that the opponents may violate the neutrality of Belgium and the Netherlands to attack Germany at a spot unprotected by the Siegfried Line.

Attack on Neutral

According to earlier reports from London, the British saw the possibility of German troops massed near the Netherlands and Belgium striking out toward France through neutral territory. DNB, official German news agency said, "it may be true that the neutrality of Belgium and the Netherlands is endangered, but not from the German side."

DNB added that Germany "would least want the battlefront along the Netherlands and Belgian frontiers because that is uncomfortably close to the Ruhr coal fields and to the highly developed lower Rhine industrial region.

"The constant revival of this discussion must lead to the conclusion here that there is a basis for suspicion that there is the intention on the part of Germany's opponents to violate Belgian and the Netherlands neutrality for which they are now seeking a plausible excuse."

A German Army communiqué indicated that German forces had started to storm the defenses of Warsaw after all efforts had failed to convince the Polish commander of the "uselessness of resistance."

The Polish Capital has been besieged since Sept. 8. In a surprise attack, the communiqué said, the Germans captured Mokotowski fortress and then pushed into the Warsaw suburb of Mokotow. Mokotowski is one of four forts guarding Warsaw from the south and west. The others are forts Bema, Wolski, and Szczesliwicki.

The communiqué said the Army in Poland was moving toward the German-Soviet demarcation line, and that in brief fights with the Poles along the lower course of the San River 2,000 prisoners were taken by an armored division.

Rumanian Town Puts On Its Camouflage

ARAD, Rumania (AP)—Private houses in this border town must be painted khaki color before the week end to comply with local air raid precautions, authorities announced. Fences are to be coated with a special shade of green.

Frame houses must be impregnated with chemicals making them non-inflammable. First aid kits and gas masks must be in every home. Quick growing trees are to be planted around all buildings.

Builders Use Cheese

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The rose pink brick walls of the Kremlin in Moscow were built by fifteenth-century Italian masons, and were laid in a mortar of cottage cheese and rotten eggs mixed with sand because there was no lime within hundreds of miles of Moscow.

The autumn air holds romance at CHALFONTE-HADDON HALL

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Crossword Quiz Answers

M	A	T	T	H	E	W		M	A	G	I	C		
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Wealthy and Princely Poles Forced to Flee by Invaders

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Sept. 26 (AP)—Among the thousands of refugees in Rumania are many members of Poland's ancient, princely, and wealthy families who were forced to flee before the whirlwind German-Soviet Russian invasion and partition of the country.

Many bearers of Poland's most famous names are reported to have been killed in the fighting and bombing sweeping their homeland. Some, too, have been reported captured as the invaders advanced from the west and the east, wiping the 20-year-old Polish Republic off the map.

Some refugees who reached Rumania have funds and property in neutral countries. Others managed to escape with only the clothes on their backs and a few personal belongings.

Nearly all still are searching for some word of other members of their families scattered by the Nazi and Soviet invaders.

Escaped on Mount

Prince Andrew Lubomirski, son of a former Polish Minister to the United States and one-time student at the Friends School in Washington, rode out of his estate near Horodenka on horseback as Russian troops came in the rear gate. After seven hours of hard riding, he waded a river to the Rumanian side of the frontier near Vastarnia.

The Prince said his brother, Prince Henry Lubomirski, who was educated at Central High School in Washington, and became a Jesuit priest was still "somewhere in Poland."

Prince Paul Sapieha, with his American wife, the former Virginia Peterson of New York, daughter of Dr. Frederick Peterson, escaped across the Dniester River from Zalescyki under enemy warplane bombing.

The Princess Sapieha planned to leave for New York.

Prince Andrew Sapieha, former finance counselor of the Polish Embassy in Washington, was reported to have been captured by German troops near Przemysl.

Prince Janus Radziwill, the head of one of Poland's four most famous families, was reported seized by Soviet troops near Krzmienc. Prince Radziwill, head of the Polish Red Cross was reported captured shortly after he conferred with United States Ambassador Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., concerning the disposition of relief funds sent by the American Red Cross.

[Advices reacing Moscow said the Radziwill family estates, totalling some 225,000 acres, were being divided among the family's former servants and tenants.]

Prince Captured

Prince de Bourbon, a cousin of the exiled King of Spain, who married Princess Cecilia Lubomirski, was reported among the princely refugees to have been captured by the Russians near Lublin.

Count André Tornowski left Warsaw on foot and hiked with other refugees to Tornopol, a town named after his family, before he crossed the Rumanian frontier.

Stanislaus Patek, former Polish Ambassador to Washington, refused to leave Warsaw and friends here said he was still in the battered Capital.

Former Ambassador Filipowicz escaped across the Dniester River into Rumania just before Russian tanks rolled into Zalescyki.

Victor Podoski, chief of the American Division of the Polish Foreign Office and former Secretary of the Polish Embassy in Washington, also crossed the border one jump ahead of Soviet tanks. He is going to Ottawa, Canada, where he has been assigned as Consul General.

Albert Dzieduzyski, nephew of a former Minister to Washington, who was educated at Princeton and now is attached to the American Embassy at Warsaw, was still in Zalescyki with William Morton, of the Embassy staff, who was held there by Russian closure of the Rumanian border.

Off for the British Countryside Far From Danger

© International

'Somewhere in England'

Upper: British children with gas masks over their shoulders are off for a new home in the country. Lower: Child evacuees watch British cavalrymen ride by.

Britain's Convoy Plan Fully Operating

LONDON, Sept. 26 (AP)—Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, declared in the House of Commons today that Britain's naval convoy system now was in full operation and that large numbers of merchant ships are now defensively armed.

"Our attacks on submarines," he asserted, "have been five or six times as numerous as in any equal period in the last war. . . . The British attack on the U-boat is being delivered with the utmost vigor and intensity.

Triple Hunting Force

"By the end of October we expect to have three times the hunting force which was operating at the outbreak of the war."

He added that the six or seven submarines which Britain maintains already have been destroyed constituted "one-tenth of the German submarine fleet, or one quarter or possibly one third of the U-boats actively employed" by Germany.

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, who preceded the First Lord of the Admiralty, said:

"In the first fortnight of the war we have seized and converted to our own use 67,000 tons more German merchandise than have been sunk in our ships," he said.

"In the first week we lost 65,000 tons, the second week 46,000 tons, the third week 21,000 tons. In the last six days—just 9,000 tons."

Mr. Churchill went on to declare that one submarine commander who had sent him a personal message by the crew of a sunken ship "is now in our hands."

Mentions Courageous

The members roared and cheered when Mr. Churchill declared "the U-boats now seem to prefer neutral shipping to our own." He referred to several sinkings of neutral ships by submarines in the last few days.

Explaining for the first time how the aircraft carrier Courageous became vulnerable to an attack which sent it to the bottom of the sea with more than 500 fatalities nine days ago, Mr. Churchill declared:

"The Courageous was attended by four destroyers, but two had to go and hunt a U-boat which was attacking merchant shipping."

Neutrals in Protest

By the Associated Press

Charges of violation of neutral shipping and indiscriminate sinking of passenger vessels were made against Germany as 26 days of sea warfare brought the total of ships lost to 52, with an estimated tonnage of 230,574.

Sinking of the 2,850-ton freighter Silesia yesterday, the second Swedish vessel destroyed within 24 hours, led Sweden to draft a stiff note of protest to Germany, whose submarines are reported to have sunk four neutral craft in the last three days, bringing the total of neutral vessels destroyed to 10. German officials held all four ships were carrying contraband wood pulp to England.

In Britain the Information Ministry issued a statement accusing Germany of "murder on the high seas" for sinking the steamship Royal Sceptre Sept. 6 with 32 men aboard. The statement declared the sinking directly violated the submarine protocol signed by Germany in 1936 because the crew was put adrift in small boats "without possible hope of reaching land."

Submarine attacks on British and French vessels, however, continued yesterday with the sinking of the French collier Phryne of 2,660 tons, just off the British Coast.

Watchers on shore saw destroyers race to the scene as the crew of 24 reached shore in Coast Guard lifeboats. The destroyers circled the site of the attack, but no mention of successful retaliation was made by the Government.

Reich Cites Contraband

BERLIN, Sept. 26 (AP)—German officials took notice today of the reaction aroused in Finland and Sweden by sinkings of Swedish and Finnish ships by outlining again Germany's prize law contraband list.

They mentioned specifically the sinkings of three ships which survivors attributed to German submarines. Two were Finnish vessels carrying cellulose and the other was a Swedish ship carrying wood pulp to England.

"If the cellulose had reached England it would have come back to Germany as explosives," one spokesman declared, adding that cellulose is on the contraband list.

Authorities said that certain types of wood are regarded as used for the manufacture of contraband goods.

Officials declined comment on the Swedish intimation that ore shipments would be withheld from Germany as retaliation for the ship sinkings.

Survivors of Sinking Safe

BAHIA, Brazil, Sept. 26 (AP)—Thirty-two survivors from the British freighter Royal Sceptre, which was sunk Sept. 7, arrived today aboard the British freighter Browning. Passengers said the Royal Sceptre's crew was picked up near the Island of Madeira, 338 miles west of the African coast, after the vessel had been torpedoed by the German submarine U-48. Captain Mestre of the Royal Sceptre was said to have been killed and nine members of the crew wounded.

[The freighter Browning left Liverpool Aug. 28 for an unknown destination. Since she is radio-equipped, there was no explanation apparent why rescue of the Royal Sceptre's crew had not been reported.]

Cannonading Tells Of Sea Fight Off Norwegian Coast

BERGEN, Norway (AP)—Unidentified ships engaged in at least 12 hours of cannonading off the coast of Norway Sept. 25 led observers to believe for the second time in a week that a naval battle might be in progress.

Lack of definite information, however, has made the theory of naval battle uncertain, as in the case of reports last week of cannonading in the Kattegatt, a strait between Denmark and Sweden, which later proved to be target practice by Swedish batteries.

[The British Admiralty said Sept. 25 that it had received no report of a naval engagement off the Norwegian Coast, "as would have been the case had one taken place."

Dispatches from Farsund, southwestern Norway, reported that a naval battle occurred just west of Norway's southern extremity. Watchers from the shore said they saw three large warships, two submarines, and many small craft taking part in the action and airplanes maneuvering overhead. They estimated that between 30 and 40 shots were fired.

Three Norwegian airplanes were said to have watched the encounter to see that Norwegian territorial waters were not violated.]

Inhabitants of Algroi Island reported Sept. 25 that unidentified ships had been engaged in heavy cannonading off the coast of Norway. The battle—if such it was—was evidently close enough to cause the concussion of large caliber guns to shake houses on the island.

The heavy guns, interspersed with those of lighter caliber, indicated the ships were moving northward and westward.

Britain Protects Tenants From War-Time Rent Boost

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Government protection of the rights of householders for the duration of war, introduced here under emergency measures, insures that no ground will be lost in the nation-wide campaign of tenants' organizations which lately has been gathering momentum.

In fact, tenants are safe for the present from increased rents, calling in of mortgages, raising of mortgage interest rates, and all but a small minority of larger houses come under the Rent Control Act during the war. So the various tenants' Associations consider it advisable to suspend their "battle of rents" in all but very exceptional circumstances, an official of the Stepney Tenants Defense Defense League said recently.

Already, however, these seekers after a new deal for all poorer rent payers in the country are planning a revival of activities when hostilities cease.

Rent Reductions

Evidence of the growth of tenants' associations among millions living in the most crowded areas of London's docks, other parts of outer London, in Birmingham, Liverpool, and the industrial Midlands was provided when disorders connected with tenants' strikes in Stepney, London, became front-page news this summer. Following the strike, more than 300 householders in this district have gained rent reductions ranging from 2 shillings to 8 shillings a week.

The full significance of this new democratic movement was realized when a conference of representatives of 270 tenants' associations and 300,000 individual householders was held at Birmingham in July. A resolution was passed agreeing to establish a national organization of householders.

Aims of the movement were stated to be the securing of a new Rent Act, extending rent control to all working-class houses; maintenance of rented houses at a minimum standard of fitness; abolition of the landlord's right to distrain; placing of responsibility for fitness of houses bought from building societies on the builders and the societies themselves; restoration of state housing subsidies and compulsory provision of amenities on housing estates.

Many cases have been reported of landlords who have been charging rents above the legal rate for controlled dwellings. Thousands of pounds have been recovered by tenants, some in court cases and some by settlement outside court. Tenants' organizations would like to see such offenses made criminal so that guilty landlords could, in extreme cases be given prison sentences.

Rent strikes prompted renewed inquiry into housing conditions in some of the poorest districts and many deplorable cases of overcrowding and insanitary living conditions were brought to light.

Social workers have been working to right individual injustices to tenants in such localities as Stepney. But it was only possible to help those in controlled houses while others had to pay whatever rents the landlord demanded. So the Stepney Tenants' Defense League was formed to "fight by extra legal mass action."

Complimented By Court

This householders' trade union now has some 6,000 members. It has successfully settled about 17 disputes over high rents, repairs, etc., some after rent strikes lasting as long as 20 weeks. In one court case the judge complimented the League on its work and said the public should be grateful to it for preserving the peace. Action through normal channels, the League contends, would have been ineffective in the majority of the cases settled.

Accusations of veiled communism have been made against the tenants' associations but impartial investigators have found the organizations generally more interested in rents and repairs than in politics. Moreover these organizations have other achievements to their credit such as abolishing the practice of tenants throwing rubbish out of windows in courtyards of certain blocks of houses. Some of them, too, have taken to organizing motor-coach outings and other social events.

Action on Coughlin Demanded

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 26—A demand for a public statement by Archbishop Francis J. Spellman which "unmistakably disassociates" the (Roman) Catholic Church in New York City from "the policies and activities" of the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin and his followers in the so-called Christian Front, leads the current number of Equality magazine. It charges that, if left unchecked, the Coughlin movement "may eventually culminate in violent rioting such as the City has never known," adding that "it is a situation which requires prompt and effective action."

The magazine editors say that "such a statement is necessary, since fully 90 per cent of the members of the Christian Front and its associated organizations are members of the Roman Catholic Church." They list what they describe as only a few examples of the way the Coughlin organizations are acting.

"Group is being set against group, religion against religion, neighbor against neighbor. Hate and suspicion poison the air: tension mounts. . . .

"The issuance of a public statement would have a most salutary effect in checking a movement threatening to create an anarchic situation in New York City at the very time of world crisis, when unity is needed more than ever before."

The letter states that, while a veil of secrecy shrouds the make-up of the movement, in New York it is "first a membership organization formed along semi-military lines, limited to men over 18 years of age; and second, a coordinating center for the united front of various anti-Semitic, Fascist and Nazi groups in this City.

The writers of the letter report an "increasing awareness among (Roman) Catholics of the dangerous tenets being propounded by Mr. Coughlin and his followers" and hold that "many sincere followers of the (Roman) Catholic religious persuasion have hesitated to come out openly on this issue, because they are uncertain about the official attitude of the Roman Catholic Church in New York."

Russia Is Asked To Assist Former U. S. Vice-Consul

BUCHAREST, Rumania (AP)—William R. Morton, United States Vice-Consul formerly stationed at Warsaw, who entered Russian-occupied Poland to look for American refugees, is now at Kamieniec-Podolsk in Soviet Russia proper opposite the Rumanian frontier, it was learned Sept. 26.

It was understood that Washington had asked the Soviet Government to assist Mr. Morton to reach Rumania and that Moscow had promised such aid.

It was not known why Mr. Morton was taken to Kamieniec-Podolsk. He was cut off when the frontier was closed with the invasion of Poland by the Red Army.

Bituminous Coal Output

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — The State bituminous coal division has reported that West Virginia led the Nation in bituminous coal production in 1938, with 92,922,000 tons, or nearly 27 per cent of a grand total of 344,340,000 tons. Pennsylvania still stood foremost producer of all coals, considering its 1938 output of 46,099,000 tons of anthracite, plus 77,040,000 tons of bituminous.

Germany Tightens Up on Tax Source For War Revenue

BERLIN, Sept. 26 (AP)—How will Nazi Germany pay for the war?

The current issue of Die Deutsche Volkswirtschaft, Nazi economic monthly, throws some light on how the Government's finance plans are shaping.

A special war levy on incomes is expected to yield 2,600,000,000 marks (nominally $1,050,000,000) annually. Contributions by cities and communes are expected to bring in 1,500,000,000 marks, and war taxes on tobacco, beer, champagne, and liquérs to net 1,250,000,000, a total of 5,350,000,000 marks, (about $2,140,000,000.)

Regular taxes yielding 24,000,000,000 marks also were counted by the publication saying that "a considerable portion will be diverted towards financing the war."

Savings in Wages

Volkswirtschaft said, in addition, consideration must be given the savings effected through reduction in wages, salaries, and prices.

Every German city and commune, in addition to the individual German citizens, must pay the costs of the 1939 war.

Gemeinde und Wirtschaft, correspondence service for municipal matters, estimated 1,250,000,000 marks must be contributed each year of the war by the cities and communes out of their receipts from taxation.

Each month, the figures showed, the cities and communes must divert 2½ per cent of receipts from taxes on agriculture and forestry undertakings, 5 per cent on real estate, 7½ per cent on business, and 10 per cent of the tax on citizens.

While it was admitted that such estimates could not be exact, Gemeinde und Wirtschaft said it believed "its figures conservative" and distributed as follows:

The tax on business and trade of all kinds to yield 700,000,000 marks annually for the special war chest; the citizens' tax, 130,000,000; real estate, 420,000,000; agriculture and forestry, 110,000,000.

That would total 1,360,000,000 marks. The service said the taxes were "absolutely certain" to produce at least 1,250,000,000 marks

Cities and communes would not be permitted to "unload" this special war contribution payment onto individual taxpayers by increased rates. Instead, it was said, the money must be obtained from increased economy—paring down the communal expenses.

No Loans at Present

It said specifically that there would be no increase in taxes on corporations, because firms and plants would have to pay from their own funds for additional upkeep, transformation to a war basis, and expansions.

Nor is the Reich's Finance Ministry planning special war loans "presently," it was said.

Pressedienst für Wirtschaftsaufbau, a special economic news service, quoted Secretary Fritz Reinhardt of the Finance Ministry as saying "the financing of the war is assured. Measures calculated to reduce the value of money will not be invoked."

NEA Acts to Protect Teachers' Neutrality

WASHINGTON (AP)—A committee of the National Education Association acted Sept. 25 to guard the neutrality of teachers in American schools.

It announced that 100 teachers in all parts of the Country would be asked to serve as special advisors on the problem.

"There is no place in the American classroom for propaganda," declared Dr. W. P. King, of the Kentucky Education Association, Chairman of the committee. "In the present emergency, it should be the practice of every teacher to protect young people from emotional response to the claims and counter-claims of belligerents."

Italian Press 'Plays' Peace, Hits U. S. Fight on Embargo

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Sept. 26—Imposing photographs of peaceful public works are printed on the front pages of Italian papers with further exhaustive reprints of reactions throughout the world to Premier Benito Mussolini's peace suggestions. The impression conveyed superficially to the Italian people is that the entire world is preoccupied paramountly with the efforts of Il Duce to preserve peace.

But these reaction stories contain little confirmation that there are serious prospects of Anglo-French acceptance of the Premier's suggestion that war is now terminable. On the contrary, Paris and London reprints all emphasize the assertion that the reasons for war are unchanged since the liquidation of Poland. Hence the net effect of the press display of such reactions is fundamentally to assure the Italian people of the firm determination of their Government to refrain from involvement in war. Public works photographs underline this idea, conveying the preoccupation of Italy with works of peace.

The extent of the courteous rejection by the Anglo-French press to the peace suggestion is fully apparent in printed excerpts here. The excerpts are represented here objectively and without any trace of criticism or hostility. The only criticism directed anywhere this morning is leveled at America and the movement towards lifting the arms embargo. The paper, Messaggero, prints three columns under the head, "Neutrality of America, Inferiority Complex," indicting every aspect of current American policy.

Reason for the anti-American note puzzles foreign observers who can suggest as explanation only that lifting of the embargo would so patently advertise American sympathy to the Anglo-French side as to shift the balance in Europe and also assure America of the lion's share of war trade with Britain and France—trade Italy would welcome.

Canada Requires Permit For Visiting U. S. Planes

OTTAWA (CP)—Transport Department officials said Sept. 25 a special permit must be obtained from the Canadian Government before United States airplanes may fly to Canadian airports under present war conditions.

Regular airlines operating between the two countries have been given permanent permits.

U. S. Trends Attacked

ROME, Sept. 26 (AP)—Proposals that the United States sell arms to belligerents on a cash-and-carry basis were attacked as "false neutrality" by some Italian circles as first editorial comment appeared on proposed revision of the United States Neutrality Act.

Two leading newspapers, La Tribuna and Il Messagero, declared such a policy would only prolong the war and make business for arms manufacturers to the damage, said La Tribuna, of "Europe and civilization."

La Tribuna said the cash-and-carry plan "deliberately favors the French and English" since they have "absolute superiority of gold and ships."

President Roosevelt was accused by the paper of "Pharisaical compunction" in stating his desire "to serve religion and civilization."

"In reality," the paper said, "the intention of Mr. Roosevelt is not to serve civilization and reinforce neutrality, but only to serve the interests of the cannon merchants and create among the neutral states a privileged position for the United States absolutely contrary to the law of nations through false neutrality."

At the same time, Virginio Gayda, authoritative Fascist editor, expressed doubt France and Britain ever would defeat Germany except in "a victory submerged in the ashes of universal devastation."

Premier Mussolini's newspaper, Il Poplo d'Italia, declared:

"Signor Roosevelt is no longer neutral. . . . His recent message to Congress is an attempt manifestly directed to prepare for direct compromising of the United States in the dangerous maze of European quarrels. . . .

"The hidden reasoning is that one day this contraband will provoke the reaction of other powers and therefore the public can be given to understand that the United States must defend their business, taking a position in the conflict."

Duce Hails Autarchy

ROME, Sept. 26 (AP)—Premier Benito Mussolini today declared it was more important than ever for Italy to use all its ingenuity for achieving economic self-sufficiency.

Receiving the Executive Committtee of the Confederation of Fascist Industrialists, Il Duce said European events had demonstrated a powerful autarchy—self-sufficiency—was essential to guarantee the life and political independence of a nation.

Coun. Giuseppe Volpi, President of the Confederation, reported to Signor Mussolini that Italy's industrial power had been increased one-third since 1934 and that industrial products now represent 70 per cent of the Nation's total exports.

Raw materials produced by Italian agriculture represent 22 per cent of the exports, he said.

Signor Mussolini also conferred with Crown Prince Umberto concerning the Army command which the Prince has assumed.

Fascists indicated there would be a vigorous campaign to carry out Signor Mussolini's declaration that "we must clean out the corners" where Il Duce said anti-Fascist rumor-spreaders have taken refuge.

The authoritative Fascist commentator, Virginio Gayda, wrote in Il Gioronale d'Italia that it was "a national duty" to suppress activities of those who spread gossip injurious to the regime.

NEWS FROM NEW YORK

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Pamphlet Reading on Increase In Public Libraries

Providing Timely Information on Quick-Changing Subjects These 'Shirt-Sleeve' Booklets Have Value

By Margaret Root Zahler

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

"The pamphlet is the coming thing," remarked a business man as he returned a gay-covered little booklet to the librarian.

The array of tempting paper-covered pamphlets thumb-tacked to the bulletin board in the library had aroused the curiosity of men and women and sent them browsing a bit to find easy popular reading on current serious topics. Libraries are beginning to feature these pamphlets more and more.

On one bulletin board there is a tempting display. The Capitol dome photographed against railroad tracks and smoke stacks furnishes the cover for a pamphlet on Business and Government. A farmer riding a tractor down the country furrows, in a clear black and white photograph, calls readers to "The Farm Business," "You and Machines," "Youth and the Depression," "Lamb as You Like It," "Can America Build Houses," "Your Income and Mine," "How to Spend Our Money," are among the titles of other pamphlets with interesting pictures and graphic illustrations. Snappy, current subjects are put before the public in these attractive covers on good paper, in clear type and readable print.

Due to Several Causes

The tremendous demand for pamphlets in the last few years is due to several causes. In the first place, when social and economic changes are very rapid as they are today, books have a hard time keeping pace. Their facts are sometimes out of date by the time they reach the library shelves. Information and facts on the current scene are needed quickly. Librarians were hard put, especially during the depression, to supply books which were up to date. In many technical subjects the books on the shelves were already outmoded, and men and women were asking for current facts. At that time, heads of manufacturing companies were putting out pamphlets about new processes, new products, and new instructions.

These booklets, like nuggets of gold to those wanting something in print, gave the most recent technological facts. With this demand for pamphlets, librarians clambered for more material in easy readable form and the demand has encouraged firms and educational agencies to put what they want to say in popular language, condensed, and as interesting as possible for readers.

There was a time, of course, several decades back, when pamphlets had very much deteriorated. They had fallen from the high esteem in which they were held by Oliver Wendell Holmes when he spoke in Boston as long as 60 years ago calling the attention of his audience to the fine pamphlets of the day. He called them "shirt-sleeve literature," and said, "A great portion of the best writing and reading—literary, scientific, professional and miscellaneous—comes to us now at stated intervals in paper covers." And he added, "The writer appears, as it were, in his shirt sleeves."

But as time went on the pamphlet descended to carrying propaganda of the most flagrant variety. It was cheap and unattractive in appearance, and was generally associated with the worst rather than the best in literature.

Today the situation is altered. Pamphlets have gay colored bindings, pictorial graphs, photographs, clear illustrations, good paper, and have got away from the drab interior booklets they used to be. Indeed, their authors are as important and authoritative as the writers of many books, and the publishers behind them are also of the best. University professors, authorities in the field of public administration, economic and social experts, are frequently found to be the authors. Moreover, organizations, seeing the demand and the place of the pamphlet, are publishing very commendable works on current topics. Some of these are the National Municipal League, the Foreign Policy Association, the Brookings Institution, the Rockefeller Foundation, and the University of Chicago Press.

Many Fields

Readers in increasing numbers are asking at public libraries for pamphlets on current political topics, on economic subjects, on the international situation, and, more and more, are they asking for practical pamphlets on household duties, laundering, feeding the baby, selecting clothing, such as are being published by the Home Economics division of the United States Department of Agriculture, according to information from the American Library Association.

In Los Angeles, last year, for instance, readers borrowed 50,000 pamphlets and many more were read in the library. Most in demand, it is reported, were "America's Town Meeting of the Air" addresses, information on the Townsend Pension Plan, "Financing Agriculture in the United States," Diesel engines, air conditioning, and soil erosion.

From the pamphlet library in Newark, N. J., which has been in operation for several years now, as many as 20,000 pamphlets were borrowed in one year. They were mainly in the fields of sociology, travel, technology and business.

It appears that the well educated are more easily attracted to pamphlets than the less educated, according to Beatrice Winser, librarian at the Newark Library. "We also feel," she said, "that older people are greater pamphlet readers than children."

In the Indianapolis Public Library a pamphlet division has been established in the corridor where 10,000 pamphlets are arranged alphabetically along the wall in boxes. College students looking for up-to-date information for term papers, short speeches and debates come to this room. Club women, housewives, and business men ask for "practical" information on everything from spring gardening, through home budgets, child care, and poultry raising, to photography and roadside markets.

"Good things come in Small Packages," captioned posters not long ago to remind Cleveland readers that their library was prepared to supply them with the latest pamphlets. The gay colored booklets appeared in show cases, elbowed books on shelves and crowded them off display racks. So responsive was the public that Louise Prouty, assistant librarian, reported the many ways in which men and women were using the pamphlets.

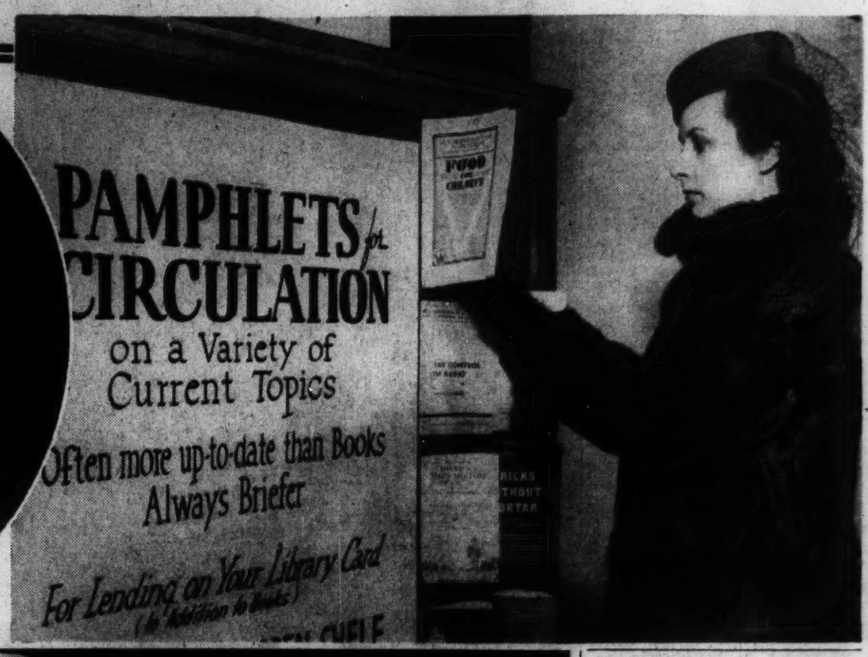
The best lawn in the vicinity of one of the branch libraries in Cleveland was grown from instructions in one pamphlet, Miss Prouty said. One family's life-long desire for a fireplace was gratified through information from another. One young woman brought in a list of her friends and their hobbies, and noted an appropriate pamphlet to give each one for Christmas.

Into Readable Form

Many outstanding organizations use the pamphlet as a means of getting their most up-to-date information into readable form for their members across the country. The Foreign Policy Association has done an excellent job in publishing its "Headline Series" which includes "War Tomorrow," "War Drums and Peace Plans," "America Contradicts Herself," and other pamphlets dealing with various phases of the international situation.

These booklets have had a wide distribution. The League of Women Voters also distributed 1,700 copies of "War Tomorrow" in a special study kit on neutrality used by discussion groups in virtually every state in the Union. The Council for Social Action of the Congregational Church used 1,300 of the little books, together with study outlines, as a feature of their nation-wide peace plebiscite. The Emergency Peace Campaign sold 5,200 of the pamphlets at their meetings during their last campaign. All told, the number of books sold in the Headline Series totaled 177,650, it was reported.

Many librarians across the United States have stocked their shelves with these pamphlets and a few of them, like at Detroit and Des Moines, have introduced an innovation. They not only lend the pamphlets but sell them. This new practice bids fair to gather momentum as the reading public finds how valuable is the information contained in the small paper-covered books.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Arthur C. Allen, Courtesy American Library Association

In any American library these days there is more and more demand for pamphlets. Upper left—This young woman is reading cookery pamphlets in an American public library. She is copying English recipes. Right—Attention is arrested by the bulletin board in the Chicago Public Library featuring pamphlets on food, radio, study groups, music, and other subjects in a timely way. Below—These men are digging out useful information on air conditioning, repairing, house plans, electric wiring, and other subjects.

Two Girls to Gain Experience Have a Little Day Camp

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bloomington, Ill.

We started the 1939 season at Holiday, the day-camp for the children of the neighborhood, with a favorite song. The camp originated four years ago when four of us got together to sing camp songs. We didn't have a camp then, just singing at night. We dreamed of having a camp, with a site on some beautiful lake surrounded by woods, and away from everywhere. We called it "Sea Pines," because we had seen an ad of a camp by that name, and it fitted into all of our songs.

Then, as more girls moved into the neighborhood, we added them to our "campfires," until we finally got to the point where we just had to have a camp. We began planning right away. We realized that it would have to be a day camp, as my sister and I, the oldest ones in the neighborhood, were only eight and nine years old. The next year we had this first camp. We still called it "Sea Pines." My sister and I were co-directors. We had about six girls.

Simple Equipment

The camp kept growing, and this year, when we decided not to limit it to girls in just this neighborhood, we had twenty-three girls. The camp was free. Many people ask us why we have it. We are trying to get experience, and eagerly looking forward to the time when we can be camp counselors. And we are trying to serve a community need for organized play during the summer. This year we changed the name to Camp Holiday, because Sea Pines seemed so unsuitable for our location. The camp meets in our yard, where we put up a tent made of two blankets pinned to a clothesline and stretched to the ground. One unit meets in this tent with my sister as its leader. The other unit and myself meet on the porch, which is quite cool and shady in the morning.

We found that giving everything a camp name added to the fun. We called my sister's unit the Troubadors and the tent the Troubador Vista. The other unit was the Gypsies and the porch the Gypsy Van. The bulletin board was christened the Holidaily Bulletin. We played our games on the Gameway (the driveway).

We tried to follow as much as possible the routine of a regular camp. The first thing each morning we had colors, with the first arrival to camp as the flag bearer. At this simple ceremony, we pledged allegiance to the flag, and put it up on a post which was fixed to hold it. All important announcements were made at this time, and we started the morning off right by singing a few songs, usually chosen by the campers. Next we divided into our units and had dramatics, games, folk and social dancing, handicraft, sketching, hikes, nature study, and various other activities on different days. Of course, we could not have swimming, because of inaccessibility of a pool, but we hope to add that next year with a portable shower to "swim" in.

Handicraft And Games

Handicraft seemed to be the favorite activity. We were able to offer a choice of several things to make. Crepe paper, cork, pipe cleaners, and toothpicks all worked favorably into articles.

At 11:15 a. m. we all got together for the closing ceremony, which consisted of retreat of colors, singing one or two songs, and taps. Occasionally we had a play which had been worked out in dramatics by one of the units.

Camp was held for two weeks, five days a week, but we continued the social dancing lessons for those interested.

The cost of the camp was practically nothing. This year we made song books and sold them for five cents each. With the returns, we bought a large beach ball and a 25-cent archery set. We made a target by covering an old lampshade frame and stuffing it with newspaper. We charged the campers the actual cost of handicraft materials, and came out exactly even.

And we're looking forward to next year and are already making plans for an even better day camp during the 1940 season!

E. R. T.

If Not Vocation—Avocation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Youth Round Table Meets Every Tuesday

Sometimes the thihg we would like to do most does not prove to be the field in which we find our work. As did our first speaker, Mr. R. R. P., we can usually turn it into our hobby. A good interest, in which we have given ourselves training and experience, need never be lost.—Chairman.

New York

Dear Chairman:

The Youth Round Table column in the Tuesday issue of the Monitor has always captured my interest with its informal discussions.

After finishing high school, I attended a secretarial school where the study of shorthand and typing was taken up. I had found that a general or academic course was of little value to the business world. I managed to obtain a position after completing my course. I stayed with this firm over a year and then decided to take a course in professional photography, as I felt there was no opportunity to "get ahead" at my present job. A few months before starting this course, I had taken a Civil Service examination for a position that required a knowledge of secretarial work.

Upon completion of the course of professional photography, I found that it was a bit more difficult to obtain a position in this field than I had anticipated. After three weeks of fruitless searching, I was quite discouraged but felt something would turn up. Something did! I received a letter from the Civil Service Commission stating that a position was open for men in one of the city departments. Previously I thought that it would be necessary for me to wait a year before I could be appointed. Naturally, photography has become my hobby.

My reason for relating all this is to show that no matter what course of instruction we may pursue, there is a place for it in our lives either as a vocation or hobby. It is possible that this instruction, which we find no use for, may be the means by which we can be of service to our fellow man.

Another of my hobbies is good music. Through our radios and records we have an abundance of beautiful music that increases in beauty at each hearing. As it has often been said, "Music is no respecter of languages." Peace-loving people of the world have found music a basis for international good will. (Mr.) R. R. P.

Excellent Instruction

New York

Dear Chairman:

I have been reading the Youth Round Table for a few years, and, although I have never had any occasion to write, have often expressed gratitude for the column and the message of good will it conveyed. Each time I've read the letters sent in by a Round Tabler, some message came to me. I am certain all of the readers have felt its benefits and have been blessed because of it.

A Round Tabler from Michigan in the recent issue, has expressed a desire for some first-hand information about one of the WPA music projects, and since that is just what I am studying right now I am grateful that I too can be of some service—be at the "giving" end instead of "receiving" all this time.

I have been taking a course in theory at the WPA music project in New York City. This one happens to be one of the finest of the four music projects in New York City. It is in the Masters Museum Building, formerly known as Roerich Museum, a building known for its musical education. The WPA has been given the privilege of using one floor for the purpose of teaching music in all its phases.

The instruction is excellent and quite thorough. Each one of the instructors is an earnest, conscientious worker and gives her entire attention towards bringing out something in each pupil. The courses include theory, harmony, composition, piano, voice, diction, ear training, sight reading, and several other subjects. The teacher I have is one of the finest types of individuals and is so absorbed in giving that she foregoes her lunch period if necessary just to give each pupil a chance to be heard. As I said, I started with theory but she spoke to me and asked me to take piano—which I had studied many years ago. Her interest was purely a desire to give more of herself—she is a finished pianist.

The pupils at the school are of an unusual caliber. Many of them are elderly ladies who have large families to take care of and they all tell me they have a little time to practice and want to perfect their piano playing. Some of them are in the theory class—creating melodies and keeping step with the rest of the class.

The United States Government is certainly doing its best to improve the culture of its citizens, and I am so grateful for all the good that has been realized through this one project.

The letters from Round Tablers are precious and I wish for continued good work from all the group all over the world.

(Mrs.) F. S. L.

It is helpful and interesting to know about the WPA music project described by our member, and we thank you, Mrs. F. S. L.

Cheerio . . . Chairman

No Vacation For CCC Enrollees

There has been no summer vacation in the "University of the Woods." CCC camp education in the United States is a year-round activity, the program ranging from elimination of illiteracy to college attendance. Principal emphasis is upon vocational training. Enrollees work 40 hours each week and study voluntarily.

Fifty-seven per cent of the CCC enrollees attended training courses related to their jobs during the past year. Forty-one per cent attended vocational training courses, and 16 per cent participated in avocational activities. Each CCC camp now has a school building and improved library and shop equipment. It is predicted that approximately 90 per cent of the 300,000 CCC enrollees this year will attend educational classes in the camps.

When I Go Wandering

When I go wandering
Through a Redwood forest,
I see that I am not as big.
As I thought.
It would take fifteen of me
To make one of them.

Peter, aged 10
Luther Burbank School

Photographic Technology

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Rochester, N. Y.

A new three-year course in photographic technology, designed to train men for positions in the photographic industry, will be offered this year at the Rochester Athenaeum and Mechanics Institute under the direction of C. B. Neblette, supervisor of the photographic technology department.

The new course will be directed primarily towards training men for the fields of production and testing of sensitized materials of the photographic industry.

Mr. Neblette announced the addition of the new course as separate from the professional course when the demand for specialized training outgrew the combination of professional and technical photography.

The course in professional photography and photographic technology offer similar training in the first year, but in the second year, retouching, composition, and design in the professional course are replaced by additional work in chemistry and physics in the photographic technology course.

Advanced work in materials and processes of photography, chemistry, physics, industrial management and research is emphasized in the last year of the technological course. This replaces the work in advertising layout, color use, studio management, and principles of advertising offered by the professional course.

The new technological course becomes a co-operative course at the end of the first year. This means that if a co-operative job is available and the student wishes to do so, he may work a month in a local industry and go to school a month. This makes possible a more practical training in his profession and aids in the financing of his education.

Why This Premise?

Why must we constantly work on the false premise that youth is flaming and middle age is flickering—that 20-year-olds raise the roof while 50-year-olds collect stamps—that youngsters break rules and gray heads put the pieces back in place again—that as far as advice is concerned, boys and girls must always be on the receiving end and the fallen arch crowd always on the transmitting end? Why must we assume that inflammability is inversely proportional to years of life?

Let us remember that we must open roads that lead up rather than down for 20-year-olds, and that most 20-year-olds are flaming only in their desires to attain the finest things life has to offer.—Raymond E. Manchester, Dean of Men, Kent State University, in "The Saturday Letters." (Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio: The F. W. Orth Company.)

Investment in Education

The United States Office of Education estimates that the Nation's investment in educational plants and endowments and other trust funds is more than $12,000,000,000. Of the endowment and trust funds about $1,525,000,000 are held by private institutions and $712,000,000 by public institutions.

For instructional services in America's schools, for supplies, repairs, new buildings, and equipment for 1 year, there is an approximate expenditure of $2,659,000,000.

World Radio University Repeats Music Course

Point and counter point may not be of much concern to listeners of American swing bands. But if Dr Donald J. Grout of Harvard University has anything to say about it, a good part of the world is taking its radio music seriously these days. So popular was last year's course in Understanding Music, presented by non-commercial WRUL, that the World Radio University is now repeating the series in a new group of lectures. Listeners may turn their dials to 11.73mc. (25.6m.) in the short-wave band on Wednesdays at 10:00 p. m., E. S. T., or on Thursday at 5:00 p. m., E. S. T.

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for
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Lecture on Christian Science by Frank Bell, C. S. B.

Frank Bell, C. S. B., of New York City, a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture entitled "Christian Science," last evening under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in the church edifice.

The lecturer was introduced by Harry C. Browne, C. S., First Reader in The Mother Church, who said:

Friends:

The First Church of Christ, Scientist, of this city extends its loving greetings to you tonight and has provided for your expectant thought a lecture on Christian Science.

In the fourteenth chapter of the Gospel of John, Christ Jesus is reported to have told his disciples that it was expedient that he should leave them, but that the Father would give them another Comforter, that he might abide with them forever, "even the Spirit of truth," which, Jesus said, the world could not receive nor understand (John 14:16, 17).

Jesus had truly comforted his disciples and untold numbers of others, healing and restoring them to usefulness and joy. Even the experience called death became only an illusion in the presence of this holy man of God, according to the incidents related of the raising of Lazarus and of Jairus' daughter.

Since Jesus' day, no evidence of a discovery paralleling his experiences has come to light to equal the discovery and revelation of Christian Science by Mary Baker Eddy. Humbly realizing the absolute divine source and impersonal nature of her discovery, Mrs. Eddy states in the Christian Science textbook that the Comforter promised by Jesus is Divine or Christian Science (Science and Health, p. 55:28).

The Lecture

The lecturer spoke substantially as follows:

Christian Science operates in human experience through the understanding and demonstration of divine Principle. The Christianly scientific remedy for sin and disease, want and woe, is found in transformation through the renewing of the mind (Romans 12:2).

Spiritual-mindedness is natural and normal. There need be no mystery about how to acquire it. As one would not expect to be mathematically minded without earnest attention to the theory and practice of numbers, nor to be legally minded except through learning the law, so spiritual-mindedness requires devotion of thought to spiritual realities. To love God with all the mind is a Scriptural requirement.

The great spiritual thinkers who speak to us through the Scriptures are of one accord in urging acquaintance with the divine nature as essential to mastery of evil. Jesus taught that to know God aright is the remedy for all ills, even to the realization of "life eternal," the perfection of being.

It was prophetically said of the Founder of Christianity that he should not judge "after the sight of his eyes" nor after "the hearing of his ears"; physical sense would not govern his thinking. The Gospels make it clear that he was well aware that his sense of things was different from that of materially-minded persons about him. The immaculate concept of the Master, pure spiritual-mindedness, enabled him to see the absolute rightness of God's perfect kingdom "in earth, as it is in heaven." He knew, therefore, that evil is not the reality it appears to be, but "liar, and the father of it," self-constituted falsity, as he said.

Many who spiritually apprehended the teachings of Christ Jesus found that he indeed had come "a light into the world." Their open minds were so illumined through his pure teachings that human ills became to them less real, less a part of themselves. Thus was Christian healing accomplished without annulling a law, without altering a fact. The lame walked, the blind saw, the deaf heard, to the poor all things needful were added.

Way-shower is a term for Jesus of Nazareth which indicates the nature of his mission. His words and works show that physical sense is not to be trusted to reveal either the true nature of human ills or the true way out; that spiritual sense is fully available and adequate to dispel the discordant illusions of material-mindedness. Jesus proved the correctness of the Scriptural assurance that God, infinite Spirit, gives man "dominion . . . over all the earth," divine mastery over materiality.

"The physical healing of Christian Science," writes Mary Baker Eddy on page xi of her book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "results now, as in Jesus' time, from the operation of divine Principle, before which sin and disease lose their reality in human consciousness and disappear as naturally and as necessarily as darkness gives place to light and sin to reformation."

Since the time of Jesus the truth of being, in contradistinction to the human belief in evil, was not made clear until Mrs. Eddy set it forth in her writings. Her statements direct thought to increasingly vivid realization of the rightness which God has bestowed on His children. Her spiritual leadership is acknowledged by vast numbers of liberated thinkers.

Life Spiritual, Not Material

The common belief about a man's life is that he lives within a physical body, that his identity is located inside a material structure of flesh and bones. How life got into the body, what keeps it there, how it is to get out, and where it is to go when it gets out, are subjects of much speculation and little assurance.

All human ills are associated with the sense of life in the flesh. Therein man is supposed to live a precarious life and to die an inevitable death; therein are his aches and pains, his fears and disappointments, his sinful habits, devastating appetites, illusive pleasures. The sorrows and sufferings from which mortals pray to be delivered all have to do directly or indirectly with the so-called corporeal, fleshly selfhood, including that which is called the mind within the body. Christian Science, concerned with the overcoming of human ills, that the inherent rightness of God's creation may appear, invites men to consider the reasonableness of the proposition that since discord is found only within the realm of physical sense, the way out of trouble lies through the taking on of a better sense. It is possible to do this in a perfectly natural way.

To hold to the belief that man lives inside of a material body one must well-nigh ignore the fact that actual life has not been found in the body. Each of the activities within the body can be truthfully described only as an effect of something else. If that something else were inside of the body it scarcely could have escaped detection by this time.

The situation is illumined by such statements as this from the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, page 208: "You embrace your body in your thought, and you should delineate upon it thoughts of health, not of sickness." A moment's consideration makes it plain that we do embrace our material body in our thoughts. Therefore both we and our thoughts must be in fact outside of that body. One could not well be inside of that which he embraces. We contemplate our so-called physical selves from without, not from within.

If man does not really live in the flesh, then clearly he ought not to go on believing that he does. Inspired thought beckons us out of materiality. In Genesis we are assured that true man is the image and likeness of infinite Spirit. A psalm reminds us that we shall be satisfied when we awake in God's likeness, the likeness of Spirit. Isaiah urges, "Cease ye from man, whose breath is in his nostrils: for wherein is he to be accounted of?" Jesus, commanding his followers to take no thought for the body, declares that real life, life eternal, is a state of mind, to know God aright. St. Paul, seeing that "they that are in the flesh cannot please God," advises Christians to cultivate a willingness "to be absent from the body, and to be present with the Lord." John, the Revelator, explains the possibility of beholding new heaven and new earth, not material but spiritual, through mental purification.

Christian Science teaches and proves that to lift one's sense of identity and reality up out of the flesh into infinite Spirit promotes health and harmony. Thus Christian Science restores that which was lost, Christian healing.

Life was no mystery to Jesus. "It is the spirit that quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing," said he. The sick are healed and sinners are reformed through learning to look outside of the flesh for that true spiritual animation which alone is capable of maintaining the universe and all that is therein.

To the Master evidently it was clear that health is primarily a state of thought and only secondarily or incidentally a condition of body or matter. To him the sick were those "whom Satan hath bound," the Satan whom he described as "liar, and the father of it," a self-constituted lie or false sense, having "no truth" in it. Both the casting out of devils, sick, deluded beliefs, and the spiritual quickening of those who came to be healed were accomplished through the operation of the Mind that was in Christ Jesus, as St. Paul describes it. Those who were healed were those whose hearts were open to the regenerative influence of that mind or sense which perceived and reflected the absolute truth concerning God's creation.

Effectual Christian Prayer

At the beginning of the chapter on "Prayer" in her book, Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy quotes two familiar statements of Jesus: "What things soever ye desire when ye pray, believe that ye receive them, and ye shall have them." "Your Father knoweth what things ye have need of, before ye ask Him."

Can there be doubt that the Master sought to make it clear that prayer requires a correct attitude of mind on the part of the one who prays? To pray as Jesus taught, one must control one's thoughts, bringing them into accord with divine Spirit. This is the method in Christian Science.

Since what we need is known to the Father, divine Spirit, we can know what we truly need only through adjusting our sense of need to the divine will. Thus what things are rightly desired will be realized. Mere wishing cannot be substituted for prayer; and this must be understood, for the human heart might wish for things not truly desirable or needful, therefore not to be gained through prayer.

Christian Science wields no magic wand for the attainment of anyone's willful wants. It works through prayer for the achievement of ends worthy of prayer, such as health, purity, plenty, and peace.

The Master's method is not altogether unfamiliar to human beings. The mathematician attains results through adjusting thought and action to the rules of mathematics. "Who would stand before a blackboard, and pray the principle of mathematics to solve the problem?" asks Mrs. Eddy on page 3 of Science and Health; and she adds, "The rule is already established, and it is our task to work out the solution."

Likewise in music, art, law, agriculture, mechanics, there is no real achievement contrary to basic rightness. In teaching his students how to pray, Jesus indicated that they should restrain mere human wishing, should cultivate instead true desires, that God's will be done in earth as in heaven. Explaining the unerring effectiveness of his prayers, he said he kept himself atone with divine Spirit, so that it was literally the Father doing the works in and through the son.

Surely it was natural, not miraculous, that sin, disease, lack, death, utterly unlike God, should lose the semblance of reality in the spiritual consciousness of the Saviour. The great healer taught his followers to pray as he did, that they too might be Christian healers.

Jesus declared his teachings would not pass away. They have not passed away, but are available today to all who are ready and willing to comply with the unchanged requirements. The results are now, as always, in perfectly exact accord with the degree of Christlikeness. Jesus made it plain that grapes are not gathered from thorns, nor figs from thistles, but good fruit is of good tree. Prayer that is effectual is the prayer of the righteous, the right thinking of the right thinker.

The Nature Of Evil

"As named in Christian Science," writes Mrs. Eddy on page 103 of Science and Health, "animal magnetism or hypnotism is the specific term for error, or mortal mind. It is the false belief that mind is in matter, and is both evil and good; that evil is as real as good and more powerful."

We all have dreamed. We may recall how real the events in a dream appeared to be. Those who have experienced the dream state produced by hypnotism may remember how convincing were the incidents therein. The sense of identity seemed accurate. The reactions of joy, sorrow, fear, pain, could not have been more vivid had they been true. But they were not true. It was not really you. It was not anyone.

Coming out of the dream state, whether induced or "natural," one is aware that his sense of himself had been misdirected into a realm of illusion, more or less out of control. Things that seemed good in the dream are seen to have been of no value, the bad things of no harm. Awakening puts an end to them all.

Is mortal existence anything like that? Are its conditions and events, otherwise unaccountable on any reasonable basis, to be explained after all as possibly more over on the dream side than we had suspected? Many thinkers, including writers of books in the Bible, have been strongly of this opinion.

Mrs. Eddy did not offer Christian Science to the public until she had proved through many healings the correctness of her discovery that the reality of being includes no evil. Today the Science of Christianity is widely practiced throughout the world. Countless thousands of men and women now know from personal experience and observation that sin, disease, and disaster are not the devastating realities they were once believed to be; that evil of all kinds yields to awakening spiritual-mindedness, as spiritual sense eliminates "animal magnetism or hypnotism . . . the false belief that mind is in matter," a shoddy counterfeit of intelligence.

The Overcoming Of Lack

Christian Science heals poverty in the same manner that sickness and sin are healed, through the renewing of the mind, as St. Paul puts it. Inspired writers repeatedly have asserted that thought adjusted to the divine nature will bear fruit "after its kind." Jesus gave the unfailing rule for success when he said, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you." This kingdom, the Master said, is "within you," and "at hand"; therefore the individual Christian has the right to feel that the essential completeness of reality is present, not absent, and only needs to be realized in order to be enjoyed.

A divinely intelligent and loving creator has not made a man to be impoverished any more than to be sick or sinful. Poverty, like disease and sin, involves a mistaken sense of God and His work. The evil quality of poverty is not that it makes men suffer but that it misrepresents God. The Christian aim in overcoming poverty, as in healing sickness and sin, is to the glory of God. Mere getting of money would not glorify God, but the demonstration of power over material things through spiritual understanding does "magnify the Lord." The writer of Genesis affirms that divine Spirit has given man dominion over earthly things. Jesus proved this to be true and said his followers should do likewise.

One who for many years had been distressingly limited in income or salary found himself trying vainly to use his early glimpses of Christian Science to enlarge the salary by some mysterious process. Finally he saw that what needed to be enlarged first was his understanding of man as God's image and likeness. It was his narrow, pinched sense of self that was bringing forth "after its kind" in his personal experience. Cultivating a larger and more spiritual concept of God and man, as he learned to do in a perfectly natural way through the teachings of Christian Science, he soon found this clarified vision reflected in his affairs. Men and things began to manifest an unmistakable tendency to help rather than to hinder. Unexpected opportunities appeared and unsuspected capacities came to light. Human relationships became more fruitful of good, after the manner of true brotherhood.

Christian Science cannot be used for the mere acquisition of money or other material things, but it is successfully employed to the overcoming of that abnormal sense of lack which is the result of ignorance of spiritual substance and which in turn bears fruit in human fear and poverty.

Mastery of materiality is the secret of wealth and health. It is the mastery that comes to light in daily experience through the Christianly scientific cultivation of spiritual-mindedness.

Intelligent Choice Of Remedies

The use of spiritual means in healing is consistent with the assurances that come to the student of Christian Science that realities are spiritual, not material.

From the standpoint of material-mindedness, and with merely physical ends in view, material remedies might be considered reasonable. Probably nobody contends, however, that man is wholly physical. Generally he is acknowledged to be both material and spiritual.

Some natural scientists admit, with reservations, that material things are not the detached realities the appear to be, but are objects in thought. Medical men frequently say mental states are involved in disease. So far, so good. But these cautious advances seem to get into a bit of a jam as they approach consideration of the thing called the brain. For if the asserted seat of thought is itself but a thing of thought, where is material sense to hang its hat?

Nothing is to be gained by pressing these comments unduly. We rejoice to know that so-called physical science is yielding, step by step, to spiritual facts.

The human body being a mortally mental concept in consciousness, its conditions must be determined by the state of mind, particular or general, in which it is held. The same must be true of the material remedy. No organ or member of the physical body can decide for itself how or when it will act. No drug has intelligence.

Material remedies therefore are but roundabout substitutes for the right kind of thinking. Since man is not in matter anyway, a remedy directed only at a material accomplishment would not serve the ends of Christian healing.

If everything claimed for or expected of material medicine were possible the Christian still would be justified in choosing rather the medicine of the Great Physician, who said: "Take no thought . . . for your body." "The flesh profiteth nothing." "It is the spirit that quickeneth." "Thy faith hath made thee whole." "Go, and sin no more."

Our preference for spiritual remedies instead of material is therefore not fanatical. Material remedies do not reach the source of human woe, but minister at best merely to superficial effects. The ills of the flesh exist only in fleshly sense, which is mistaken sense. True intelligence is spiritual. Victims of sin, disease, and lack need to be "renewed in the spirit of [the] mind."

The Discoverer And Founder

Mary Baker Eddy's discovery of Christian Science came at a time when science, theology, and medicine were heavy with self-satisfaction, and with masculinity. The human mind, perhaps especially the male variety, does not like to be aroused suddenly out of repose. The fact that in this instance the challenger was a woman did not add to the amenities of the occasion. In "the sixties" it was still very much a man's world.

Mrs. Eddy's manner of presenting her discovery probably did not lessen the disturbance. In the Preface to her textbook she wrote, page x, "The author has not compromised conscience to suit the general drift of thought, but has bluntly and honestly given the text of Truth." Materialistic science, theology, and medicine were outraged. They rose almost "as one man" to drive out this daring intruder. Some less respected elements, including literary mercenaries, joined the chase. The campaign to discredit Mrs. Eddy makes anything but a pretty story. It is an old and familiar story, however, to those acquainted with the human mind's reactions toward the best friends of mankind.

Mrs. Eddy's trust in the ultimate triumph of the truth was unshaken. In the midst of the unlovely turmoil, in which volumes were written, sermons were preached, and scandalous tongues whispered busily, she said with tranquil assurance, "Those who look for me in person, or elsewhere than in my writings, lose me instead of find me" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, page 120).

In less time than even the most eager of her friends may have expected, the ugly volumes are accumulating well-deserved dust, the pulpit grows kind, medicine frankly seeks a mental way out of disease.

Misrepresentation and abuse, of course, could not stop something so practically provable as Christian Science. Mrs. Eddy knew this better than her foes, better than some of her friends. While the enemy was wasting time and effort against her personality she was perfecting the presentation of her discovery, revising her textbook into flawlessness, establishing her church with peculiar fitness to its task of safeguarding the purity of her revelation, that suffering mankind should never need to look for real assurance of where to look for real Christian Science.

Those who still seek Mary Baker Eddy elsewhere than in her writings still lose her, as always. Those who seek her where she only can be found are increasingly aware of the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, in the reality of her remarkable selfhood.

Resisting False Influence

The activity of Christian Science is not of the nature of mental suggestion or hypnotism. Jesus expounded the rule, "Not my will, but thine, be done." The effort of mental suggestion is to impose one human will upon another. Much that is involved in the so-called laws of evil and disease in human experience can be traced to some such wrong mental activity or mental malpractice. Jesus denounced human will and proclaimed the will of God to be the only real willpower. That rule brought healing to the sick, nineteen centuries ago, and it brings healing to the sick today.

The rule, "Not my will, but thine, be done," is, of course, the rule of perfection. God's will is perfect. Thought that is open to the fundamental rightness of being catches something of the spiritual import of Jesus' teaching, and this improved state of mind manifests itself, after its kind, in outward conditions and affairs. Jesus must have meant this when he said regarding one of his healings, "Thy faith hath made thee whole." His affirmation of God's will that man is perfect had encountered a measure of acceptance, and that improved state of mind, which he named faith, expressed itself in a corresponding state of body, as states of mind never fail to do. The scientific relationship between state of mind and state of health is affirmed and reaffirmed in the Scriptures.

The study and application of Christian Science will stimulate one's natural capacity to reject the mental suggestions of evil and so to counteract their effects. Christian healing will thus be seen to be the result of the adjustment of thought to the nature of God and His good creation. St. James must have been aware of this when he admonished those who were sick to seek healing through the prayer of the righteous. Mrs. Eddy was spiritually minded enough to pray in that manner and to teach others to do likewise. She devoted herself to that loving mission from the time that she discovered Christian Science.

Disposing of a Negation

Having accepted the Scriptural assurance that the author of all reality is good, and the creator of that only which is good, the Christian Scientist does not shun the logical conclusion that evil is not an entity. The teaching of Christian Science, that evil is primarily a negation, may be illustrated by the negativeness of the evil called ignorance.

The schools are devoted to the overcoming of ignorance, yet they do not regard it as something. No time is wasted in the schools in trying to instruct anyone as to the origin or elements of ignorance. If a pupil were to demand to know who made ignorance, where it came from and what it consists of, he would have to be told that nobody made ignorance, it does not come from anywhere, nor does it consist of anything. The educator knows that ignorance is not the presence of something, but the absence of something, in other words, a pure negation. Knowledge of the essential negativeness of ignorance does not tempt the educator to ignore the effects of the negation.

One who has gone to school could not consistently say that it is impossible to comprehend the idea of a purely negative evil, a mere nothing, which yet needs to be positively and vigorously handled and overcome. Christian Scientists accept the definition of evil or devil as given by the Master, namely, that it is "a liar, and the father of it," and has "no truth" in it; in other words, a self-constituted lie, utterly devoid of truth.

Jesus' practice was consistent with his preaching as regards the nature of evil. The essential nothingness of evil need not be accepted as a mere theory; it can be proved in many ways by those who are willing to adjust their daily thinking to this rule, as explained in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy.

On the Way To Freedom

Reason agrees with revelation that nonintelligence is naturally subject to intelligence, that matter is not the master of mind. This logical line of thinking becomes clearer as human progress presses forward. The hold of materialism is loosening, not only in philosophic theory but in practical affairs.

Liberated thought manifests itself, step by step, in the realm of human invention. Despite the frequent abuse of man's newfound dominion over things, the broad view shows the forward movement to be essentially in the right direction.

When the human voice encircles the globe in a moment, when an ocean of space is but a day's journey and a traveler may cross a continent in a few hours, it would be a dull thinker indeed who would deny that man is on his way toward understanding of omnipresent being. Time and space are being shorn so rapidly of power to obstruct human movement that we may well consider what may be required of us in readjusting the sense of self to the entire absence of physical interference. The Christian is somewhat prepared for this unfoldment. He reads in his Bible that without annulling any law the Founder of Christianity demonstrated the inability of matter to prevent his being on the other side of the sea immediately, and that St. Paul urged the importance of recognizing that man lives, moves, and has his being in infinite Spirit, God.

When the ultimate of human inventive genius has been attained and there remains no suggestion of material hindrance to man's "dominion . . . over all the earth," will anything have been accomplished that was not always the spiritual fact, affirmed in Christian teaching and proved in the deeds of the pure thinker, Jesus of Nazareth?

N. Y. Merchants Want Cable Code Ban Lifted

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The United States State Department has before it a plea by the Merchants' Association of New York to obtain a revision of rules set up by the British Government requiring the use of plain language in all cable dispatches sent to and relayed from Great Britain, revealing that many businessmen have complained at the extremely high cost of cable tolls.

The Association said Sept. 26 it sought revision along lines which were in effect during the period of the World War when America was neutral, and recalled that the British Government allowed business firms not only to address and sign cable messages in code, but also to use, for the message itself, a limited number of designated codes.

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The Home Forum

Our Fall Hats

IT WAS TIME to get our fall hats. And that meant that the sun had given over its fierce heat, that the evenings fell quickly, with dark horizontal clouds snuffing out the burning of the west, that the mornings came slowly, with white frost on the pasture slopes. One blue and gold morning, Father brought the "democrat wagon" around to the door, with Maude in the shafts, tossing her sorrel mane and drawing deep breaths of the sharp air. The carriage was used for church and on state occasions. But for errands into town the democrat wagon was generally chosen.

We drew our light wraps more closely about us as the wagon rattled cheerfully along the frost-flanked road, and Mother remarked that she must unpack the winter cloaks that very week. We shivered with delight. For our minds leaped far beyond those words, and conjured up powdery drifts of snow that took your breath when you dived in it, bright fires and pans of taffy, and Father cracking butternuts on a soapstone which he held upon his knees.

* * *

But today the frost soon vanished, and the sun was kindly warm on our backs as the democrat wagon creaked decorously up the grades and hummed merrily over the level places. And so at last we drove sedately into Allensville and Father drew rein before Mrs. Stryker's millinery shop. He would leave us here to select hats at our feminine leisure while he went to the grocery and hardware store.

In we filed, a little awed, conscious also of the dignity of our position as customers, and largely expectant. Mother, solemnly followed by her little brood, moved over to the rows of hats ready for wear. We would look these over to get an idea of prevailing fashion and general suitability. But the final selection would be made from the untrimmed "shapes" nested snugly in the drawers under the counter, and we would have the delicious and weighty responsibility of designating the trimming of our choice.

* * *

The youngest must be attended to first. So Small Sister was lifted to the counter and the old summer bonnet was removed. It must be something warm, said Mrs. Stryker. Yes, something warm, Mother agreed. How about this beautiful blue velvet?

What a blue it was! Bluer than Mother's bluest hyacinths in the spring, bluer than the bluest asters by the roadside. More like the night sky when the stars were cold and bright. "Royal blue," Mrs. Stryker said it was. And what baby could look more royal than Small Sister in this fetching bonnet? Its soft white silk lining slid easily over her head. A pleated aurora borealis of blue velvet stood straight up, encircling her beaming face, with a tiny inset of white lace showing all around. The blue satin ribbons tied becomingly under the little chin. And how blue her eyes looked under this enchanting headgear!

* * *

But there were more hats to be decided upon today. Sister stood forth next, anticipation quivering her long brown braids. Carefully the shapes were taken out, tried on and appraised. A gray felt sailor shape with fluted edges. No, it didn't feel right. A blue felt, turned up saucily on the side. No, it was too old for Sister's eight years. A dark green velvet, round and cap-like. But Sister rebelled. "I want a brim!" Then perhaps this—

From behind a row of shapes, Mrs. Stryker drew forth a dark brown felt and placed it enticingly upon Sister's smooth brown head. At once everyone knew that this was Sister's hat. The brown matched exactly her eyes and hair. The crown rose at just the right height from the delightfully expansive brim. Sister's eyes shone as we all moved with one accord to the counter to gaze at the trimmings which Mrs. Stryker now produced from her shelves. Was there ever such a beguiling smell as the smell of new cloth that rose to our nostrils when Mrs. Stryker opened the shining white pasteboard boxes? We peered into each in turn. Heavy, dark flowers, ribbons of silk and of velvet, clusters of fruit, cherries that looked ready to melt in your mouth, ornaments of jet and bugle beads.

Mrs. Stryker held up a length of narrow blue velvet ribbon, just the shade of Small Sister's bonnet, and Sister's heart was immediately lost to it. Nothing else would do. A band of this ribbon around the top and the base of the crown? Yes, that would be nice, Mother thought, but perhaps a bit too plain. After all, Sister would wear it "for nice." So Mrs. Stryker's deft hands looped up length after length of the ribbon until two beautiful and completely satisfying rosettes appeared like glorified horns on the front of the pretty hat. What more could Sister want? She could hardly take her eyes off this creation in order to direct them toward Big Sister, who now held the center of the stage.

* * *

"Something a little more elaborate for her," suggested Mrs. Stryker with a judicial air, as she surveyed Big Sister's slender fourteen-year-old blondeness. Mother looked approving, with reservations.

"It must be blue," said Big Sister decisively. Of course it must, Mrs. Stryker agreed, because Big Sister's eyes were blue. And forthwith there was whisked from the drawer the very hat of Big Sister's dreams, blue as heart could wish, high of crown and wide of brim. It balanced precariously upon the exact top of Big Sister's head quite in the grown-up manner. And a blue satin ribbon of lighter shade, encircling the crown and making a huge bow on the right, with a tiny dark pink rose in its center, gave, all agreed, a brilliant effect.

However, something was lacking. Everybody thought so, but it took Mrs. Stryker's practiced eye to discover the exact need. In an inspired manner, she drew from one of the shiny pasteboard boxes the tip of an ostrich plume, dyed a most delectable rose color. On the left side of the hat she clapped it expertly, and everyone gasped with admiration.

"Do you think it suitable for her age?" Mother inquired doubtfully.

"Oh, yes, quite," said Mrs. Stryker, with a reassuring professionalism. "Plumes for a young girl, no. But a tip, yes."

So that was blissfully settled, and the combined energies of the family were brought to bear on the subject of Mother's hat.

Did she wish a bonnet or a hat? It appeared that the admirable Mrs. Stryker could provide her with a conservative shape which could be worn with or without bonnet strings. And we felt that the peak of the day had arrived when the dark rich green of that velvet shape nestled against Mother's chestnut hair. And when Mrs. Stryker laid upon the velvet two long, soft plumes, one green like the hat and one as white as snow, we were speechless.

Father came in then, and we clamored for his approval. Father was always chary of exaggeration. But his decisive voice carried conviction. "That is undoubtedly the prettiest hat, Anne, that I have ever seen you wear." The day was complete. Our cup of satisfaction spilled over.

* * *

On our way home we suddenly realized, to our shame and horror, that Father had purchased no new fall hat! But Father, it developed, was, inconceivably enough, greatly attached to his current black derby, and had engineered the whole day toward the goal of getting out of town before someone should rush him to the hatter's. So serious an omission weighed somewhat upon our consciences. But Father was serene.

That night, at least one member of the family woke in the darkness of the quiet house. The wind was rising, and it moaned around the northwest corner until one could almost distinguish words. Suddenly, above the lament of the wind, rose that harsh, high call which, once heard, is never forgotten. It came faintly, then again loudly, and finally faintly once more, borne out of earshot by the wailing wind. The wild geese had gone over.

Winter was coming now. But no matter. Safe in their paper bags, on a shelf in the bedroom closet off the parlor, reposed our fall hats.

SILENCE BUCK BELLOWS

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"THE UPPER ROAD": *A Block Print by Grace Fugler*

IN A SETTING of rich fields, sloping down from the Niagara escarpment to historic Hamilton Bay, stands this old house of stout timbers, built in pioneer days when many English families migrated to the new country of Canada. With high hopes they cleared the land of centuries of virgin growth, and piled the great tree roots into natural fences, outlining their acres. There the wild berry bushes grew in profusion, and children eagerly picked full pails. It is a well-loved tale in one family that a large part of the purchase price of the land was paid off by the plentiful red raspberries and blackberries, which the children picked for sale in the small, but thriving, near-by village of Hamilton.

Now these some miles of fertile land are market gardens and fruit orchards, with homes, here and there, established by city workers appreciative of the beauty and relaxation of country life.

The Canadian artist, Grace Fugler, has here recorded the scene. The old roof tree is sagging, and the door and window frames have warped; but to one who loves the spot it is a souvenir of simple, sturdy living.

A Ploughman Seen From Afar

THEN ONE DAY beyond the linden avenue of Bawnrea he saw a man—it must surely be James—following a plough, and in the course of the week he watched that field turn brown, inch by inch, behind him. By the time two more fields had been upturned he recalled that Nicholas said James must work very hard now, and after that he watched with as much interest as if his brother were an athlete enduring the last rounds of a race.

Once, on the wind, he heard the faint note of the bell his mother or his sisters always clanged from the hedge-top for dinner, but James did not halt. Not even when the coloured dusk fell and he was eating his own supper, gazing out through the window, did the plougher cease his to and fro. So that when it grew too dark to see him any longer he knew he was still there, hidden in the fog of the night. He would not loose the tackling and fling the chains aside until the next furrow was invisible in the dark. Only then would he walk beside his horse along the hoof-hammered paths to his house.—From "A Nest of Simple Folk," by SEAN O'FAOLAIN. (New York: The Viking Press.)

Members of the Terrace Family

THIS SEVENTY-FOOT stone-paved terrace, with its southern aspect, has narrow borders on both sides, which in the spring greet all comers with such joy—with a colour scheme of pink and lavender accented by bits of heavenly blue.

The tall, willowy tulip, Dream, swaying over the heads of the shorter but brilliant Clara Butt, bluebells playing at their feet, and clumps of Nepeta to rest the eye—and I might add to soothe the two big cats that patrol the terrace.

These spring blossoms had for a duenna none other than a faithful old wisteria that guards the front door and even keeps an eye on the inmates of the rooms above. This old duenna lends a great deal of dignity to the terrace and, like some old family servants, serves on for no pay and very little substance.

She has for moral support a peach tree that was a foundling left by some careless eater just by the bow window; a foundling that has paid for her keep with branches of dainty pink in the spring and luscious peaches to indulge us in the autumn. The unspeakable delight—to sit reading in the sunny window and just reach out a hand to find a big juicy white peach, with the pinkest of centres, ready to refresh the greedy reader. . . .

Abelia, daphne, and clematis are the other members of the terrace family.

For annual visitors we had heliotrope, pink snapdragons and Rosy Morn petunias, and from a great distance the Chinese forget-me-not (*Cynoglossum amabile*). These visitors were chosen from a great many who came but did not fit in with our family life. Untidy guests are seldom invited a second time. . . .

Everyone knows that, when we do our own work, guests are not so freely invited—some would not like our life and our plain fare.

That first spring when invitations were curtailed and we were trying to make the best of things, I thought—"At last, I will know who are my friends." The first to say "I am still with you" was the old family retainer, the wisteria. It has bloomed more profusely than ever, spreading out as if to cover any shabbiness that might be lurking around.

Garden magazines are full of letters from people asking why their wisterias do not bloom. Here is the answer—they live too well. The Japanese have been known to bind their roots with wire; some plants bloom better when pot-bound and that is true of wisteria—prune its roots occasionally, give it the right exposure and *do not feed*. Think of deserted gardens you have seen—and remember if there was not a wisteria growing still.—MARY S. GRIFFITH, in "Gardening on Nothing a Year." (London: Lindsay Drummond. Boston: Hale, Cushman & Flint.)

"Deliver us from evil"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE SCRIPTURES we are told that the children of Israel lived for many years under the government of the Pharaohs, and that, as time passed, their bondage became greater, and their taskmasters increased their daily labors to the point of oppression. As recorded in the book of Exodus, God appointed and prepared Moses to lead the Israelites out of the land of bondage and to deliver them from the hand of Pharaoh. Their progress through the wilderness was often impeded by their false material beliefs, but each experience taught the Israelites some new truth about the ever-presence and omnipotence of the one God. Today mankind is discovering that blind submission to materiality in its multifarious forms has led to insufficiently requited toil and to increasingly disturbed experience, and, like the children of Israel, multitudes are willingly turning to God, divine Love, seeking to be led from the corporeal sense to the true sense of life as spiritual.

Christ Jesus gave to the world the Lord's Prayer, in which is the plea (Matthew 6:13), "And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil." In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy gives the spiritual interpretation of these words as follows (p. 17): "*And God leadeth us not into temptation, but delivereth us from sin, disease, and death.*" Centuries ago the Israelites were divinely led through the wilderness, experiencing God's loving care in the most trying circumstances. Today an understanding of the spiritual truths revealed in the Bible and Christian Science will gently lead mankind out of its blind submission to sin, strife, inharmony, depression, pain, death, into the realization and demonstration of ever-present spiritual harmony, joy, freedom, and health.

Deliverance from evil must be realized through freedom from the fear of and belief in evil as real. If one's thought is filled with false models of man as material, sinful, poor, diseased, how is it possible for one to realize and manifest health, prosperity, joy? Evil beliefs, materiality, inharmony, planted in thought and cultivated by daily conversation, reading, and thinking about them, will be expressed, more or less, in inharmonious daily activities.

Both the Bible and Christian Science teach that God made everything good, perfect, spiritual; that He created immortal man in His image and likeness; that nothing has changed His perfect spiritual creation, which is forever held in the government of divine Mind. What then is the evil from which mankind seeks to be delivered? Christian Science reveals the fact that whatever mortals see, hear, feel as evil is an illusion of the corporeal senses, from which thought is entirely freed through spiritual understanding and right living.

Seeking to find harmony, health, supply, by means of human toil, struggle, selfish outlining—through dependence upon materiality—is not now, nor has it ever been, the way to permanent security and happiness. Material thinking, based on the so-called laws of matter, is erroneous; therefore it has been, and will continue to be, the way which leads into trouble and disaster. Must it not then be logically deduced that spiritual thinking is the only way out of disease, poverty, struggle, sin, death? Is not spiritual thinking the only way to a full and free deliverance from the terrors and illusions of evil beliefs? To acknowledge God's creation as spiritual, good, harmonious, will open human consciousness to the divine Mind, Life, which is omnipotent, omniactive, and ever present.

In Science and Health Mrs. Eddy says (p. 450): "The Christian Scientist has enlisted to lessen evil, disease, and death; and he will overcome them by understanding their nothingness and the allness of God, or good. Sickness to him is no less a temptation than is sin, and he heals them both by understanding God's power over them." Evil held in belief as an actuality denies the allness of God, good. Hence there is no truth in evil, and no evil in Truth. But evil falsely claims to usurp the place of Truth and to deceive mankind into accepting as real the illusion of its seeming activity. Therefore, the false belief of evil must be destroyed in one's consciousness before it will vanish into its own nothingness. Paul wrote (Philippians 2:5), "Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus." Through divine Mind our great Way-shower, Christ Jesus, overcame all the false beliefs in an evil power, in the self-assertive claims of sin, disease, death, and the grave. Because he understood and realized the allness of God, he was able to prove the unreality and nonexistence of all material so-called laws.

To be delivered from the illusions of the false corporeal sense should be the constant prayer of the sincere seeker for Truth. In her sermon "Christian Healing," Mrs. Eddy says (pp. 15, 16), "The Lord's Prayer, understood in its spiritual sense, and given its spiritual version, can never be repeated too often for the benefit of all who, having ears, hear and understand." The spiritualization of thought resulting from the repetition of this great prayer lifts human consciousness from the contemplation of error to an understanding of the glory of the omnipotence of God.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Farm by the Sea

Rooted upon his pasture-land
beside his cedar tree,
the "down-east" farmer hears the bells
slow-rocking out at sea.

Shrouded by drifting fog, the boats
come in with laden hulls,
and where the salty cool cloud floats
cry the evening-hungry gulls.

But staunch beside his pasture-rails
he hears the fog-horns start
and calls his cows, his only sails
horizoned by his heart.

FRANCES FROST

"Délivre-nous du mal"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

NOUS SAVONS par les Écritures que les enfants d'Israël passèrent de longues années en Égypte sous le gouvernement des Pharaons; qu'avec le temps, leur servitude s'accentua et que les chefs de corvée leur imposèrent des tâches écrasantes. L'Exode nous apprend que Dieu choisit et prépara Moïse pour conduire les Israélites, les faire sortir de la maison de servitude et les délivrer de la main du Pharaon. Leurs fausses croyances matérielles mirent souvent obstacle à leur marche dans le désert; mais chaque épreuve enseignait aux Israélites quelque nouvelle vérité concernant la présence perpétuelle et l'omnipotence du seul Dieu. Aujourd'hui le genre humain s'aperçoit qu'une aveugle soumission aux multiples formes de la matérialité aboutit à un labeur dont la rémunération est insuffisante et à des troubles de plus en plus fréquents; aussi, à l'instar des enfants d'Israël, les hommes se tournent en grand nombre vers Dieu, l'Amour divin, désirant être conduits hors du sens corporel pour entrer dans le vrai sens de la vie spirituelle.

Le Christ Jésus donna au monde l'oraison dominicale, qui contient la requête suivante (Matthieu 6:13): "Et ne nous induis point en tentation, mais délivre-nous du mal." Dans *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures* (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*), à la page 17, Mary Baker Eddy donne comme suit l'interprétation spirituelle de ces paroles: "*Et Dieu ne nous induit pas en tentation, mais nous délivre du péché, de la maladie et de la mort.*" Autrefois les Israélites furent divinement conduits à travers le désert; dans des circonstances particulièrement difficiles, la sollicitude de Dieu leur fut maintes fois prouvée. Aujourd'hui la compréhension des vérités spirituelles révélées dans la Bible et dans la Science Chrétienne conduira avec douceur les humains: quittant l'aveugle soumission au péché, aux conflits, à l'inharmonie, à la dépression, aux souffrances, à la mort, ils saisiront et démontreront l'harmonie, la joie, la liberté, la santé spirituelles toujours présentes.

Pour être délivré du mal, il faut s'affranchir de la crainte du mal et de la croyance qu'il est réel. Si la pensée est remplie des faux modèles qui montrent un homme matériel, pécheur, pauvre ou malade, comment peut-on saisir et manifester la santé, la prospérité, la joie? Les mauvaises croyances, la matérialité, l'inharmonie mentalement plantées et cultivées par la conversation journalière, la lecture et le penser revenant toujours à ces sujets, tendront à produire dans la vie quotidienne des conditions plus ou moins inharmonieuses.

De même que la Bible, la Science Chrétienne enseigne que toute l'œuvre de Dieu est bonne, parfaite, spirituelle; qu'Il a créé l'homme immortel à Son image et selon Sa ressemblance; que rien n'a changé Sa création spirituelle parfaite, à jamais gouvernée par l'Entendement divin. Dans ce cas, quel est le mal dont le genre humain voudrait être délivré? La Science Chrétienne révèle le fait suivant: tout ce que les mortels voient, entendent ou ressentent comme un mal est une illusion des sens corporels, et la pensée peut s'en affranchir entièrement par la compréhension spirituelle jointe à une vie droite.

Vouloir parvenir à l'harmonie, à la santé, à "abondance en s'appuyant sur la matérialité — sur les labeurs humains, la lutte, les plans égoïstes — n'est pas et n'a jamais été la voie du bonheur et de la sécurité permanente. Fondé sur les prétendues lois de la matière, le penser matériel est erroné; aussi a-t-il toujours été et ne cessera-t-il d'être le chemin conduisant à la peine et au désastre. Ne faut-il pas logiquement en déduire que le penser spirituel est l'unique chemin qui nous fasse sortir des maladies, de la pauvreté, des luttes, du péché, de la mort? Le penser spirituel n'est-il pas la seule voie menant à une pleine et entière délivrance concernant les terreurs et les illusions des croyances mauvaises? Lorsqu'on reconnaît que la création de Dieu est spirituelle, bonne, harmonieuse, la conscience humaine s'ouvre à l'Entendement divin, à la Vie omnipotente, omniactive et toujours présente.

Dans *Science et Santé*, Mrs. Eddy déclare (p. 450): "Le Scientiste Chrétien s'est engagé pour faire diminuer le mal, la maladie et la mort; et il en triomphera en en comprenant le néant, et la totalité de Dieu, le bien. A son point de vue, la maladie n'est pas moins une tentation que le péché, et il les guérit tous deux en comprenant le pouvoir que Dieu exerce sur eux." Tenir le mal pour une réalité, c'est nier la totalité de Dieu, du bien. Il n'y a donc pas de vérité dans le mal et pas de mal dans la Vérité. Mais le mal prétend à tort usurper la place de la Vérité et décevoir les humains — leur faire accepter comme réelle l'illusion de son semblant d'activité. Par conséquent, pour que la croyance au mal disparaisse dans le néant qui lui est propre, il faut d'abord la détruire dans notre conscience. Paul écrivait (Philippiens 2:5): "Ayez en vous les sentiments qui étaient en Jésus-Christ." Par l'Entendement divin notre grand Conducteur, le Christ Jésus, vainquit toutes les fausses croyances à un pouvoir malin, aux outrecuidantes prétentions du péché, de la maladie, de la mort et du tombeau. Percevant et comprenant la totalité de Dieu, il put prouver l'irréalité, la non-existence de toutes les prétendues lois matérielles.

La délivrance concernant les illusions du faux sens corporel devrait être un constant sujet de prière pour ceux qui cherchent sincèrement la Vérité. Dans un sermon intitulé *Christian Healing*, Mrs. Eddy déclare (pp. 15, 16): "L'oraison dominicale, spirituellement comprise et accompagnée de sa version spirituelle, ne saurait être répétée trop souvent pour le bien de tous ceux qui, ayant des oreilles, entendent et comprennent." Répéter avec intelligence cette belle prière spiritualise la pensée: la conscience humaine cesse de contempler l'erreur et s'élève jusqu'à comprendre la gloire de l'omnipotence divine.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Boy With Flute

(Korea)

The small brown boy
Sits on the stone step
Of a thatched hut,
Playing his bamboo flute
In a net of silver sound.
As we listen,
He stops his tune,
Looking away
With a shy smile
Like a flitting bird.

M. M. M.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1939

Boston University Opens New $1,000,000 Building

"An epochal day in the history of Boston University"—to quote Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, its President—opened this forenoon and continues through this evening in exercises marking a dedicatory program centering around the University's new million-dollar Charles Hayden Memorial,, housing the College of Business Administration, first unit on the new B. U. campus site bounded by Commonwealth Avenue and Bay State Road, near Cottage Farm Bridge.

Academic robes fluttered with splashes of color as twin lines of faculty and administrative executives approached each other along the Avenue, then entered the house of trade technique through a massive Gothic doorway. This procession, opening B. U's day of celebration, also ushered in the first unit of the day's program in formal dedication of the building by this all-university convocation.

There followed a luncheon given by Dr. Marsh at the Hotel Sheraton for the Presidents of Harvard and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, representing the Governor, and visiting dignitaries. This afternoon there was a public program in the auditorium of the new building and again this evening the doors will be thrown open to a similar program, related to business, the evening student and the university.

Dedication Ceremony

On the platform, made bright by sheaves of autumn flowers, Dr. Marsh led the audience of 1,300 in a responsive dedication ceremony written especially for this occasion and honoring the donor, the late Charles Hayden. This followed invocation by the Rev. Dr. Garfield Bromley Oxnam, Bishop of the Methodist Church.

"This is an epochal day in the history of Boston University," said Dr. Marsh.

"This new building is more than a building: it is the first new building for the housing of Boston University on its new campus. It is even more than that. It is the head of the nail that nails down this campus. Henceforth and forever more, it's a settled fact that Boston University means business with respect to its oft-announced intentions of developing this campus for University purposes.

"We dedicate this building not only as a memorial to Mr. Hayden, but we dedicate it to the glory of God and the service of mankind. Boston University was conceived in religious consecration and dedicated to the proposition that education is safe only when it is presented in a mood of Christian certainty, and that it should be made available for men and women alike, for rich and poor, knowing no aristocracy save the aristocracy of character and Christian culture.

Dean Lord Reads Ode

"We pledge ourselves anew, as we dedicate this building, that we shall do all in our power to rear a nobler race of men who will make better and more enlightened citizens to the ultimate benefit of mankind, as was specifically stated by Mr. Hayden to be the object he had in mind in establishing his Foundation."

Dean Everett W. Lord of the College of Business Administration, gave the formal response and read, in the absence of Dr. Roy Davis, head of the English department, an ode which Dr. Davis had written for the occasion.

At the Hotel Sheraton luncheon, greetings to the University were given by Walter F. Downey, Commissioner of Education of Massachusetts; Dr. Karl T. Compton, President, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Wallace B. Donham, Dean, Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration; Allan R. Cullimore, President, Newark College of Engineering, Newark, N. J.; Joseph F. O'Connell, Manager, George Robert White Fund, representing Maurice J. Tobin, Mayor of Boston; Horace T. Cahill, Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts, and Dr. James Bryant Conant, President, Harvard University.

With Dean Lord presiding, three visiting speakers, representing New England, the Middle West, and the national field of education, spoke on varying phases of education in business administration From the University of Illinois, Dr. Charles M. Thompson, Dean of the University of Illinois College of Commerce and Business Administration, discussed "The Philosophy of Business Education." Herluf V. Olsen, Dean of the Amos Tuck School of Administration and Finance of Dartmouth, spoke on "Purpose of a Business Administration School." Dr. Clarence S. Marsh, Director of the American Council on Education, Washington, D. C., and formerly Dean of the School of Business Administration of Buffalo, discussed "The Place of the School of Business in National Life."

On Friday, at 7:30 p. m., in the auditorium, a public meeting will be held in co-operation with the Massachusetts Society of Certified Public Accountants, Boston Chapter of National Association of Cost Accountants, and the Comptrollers Congress of Boston and Vicinity, to discuss "Education for Accountancy." On Saturday, at 11 a. m., there will be another public meeting, devoted to "Journalism Day"; and one at 2:30 p. m., for a "Commercial Education Day" program.

Mrs. Morrow Welcomes Smith Student Body

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Sept. 26—Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow, making her first appearance as Acting President of Smith College, greeted about 2,000 girls, including more than 550 freshmen, at opening chapel exercises this morning.

New appointees to the teaching staff totaled 40, including teaching Fellows and assistants. Returning with the student body were many juniors whose plans to study abroad this year had been cancelled because of the war.

Announcement was made of the award to 45 members of the three upper classes of Dwight W. Morrow, William Allan Neilson, and Sophia Smith honorary scholarships for academic excellence during the past year.

B. U. Dedicates College of Business Administration

By a Staff Photographer

All-University Convocation Marks Opening of Hayden Memorial

Top: Left to right—The Rev. Dr. Earl B. Marlatt, Dean of the School of Theology; Ernest G. Howes, member of the University Board of Trustees; Dr. Everett W. Lord, Dean of the College of Business Administration; Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of the University; E. Ray Speare, Treasurer of the Board, who presided this morning in the absence of Former Gov. Frank G. Allen; the Rev. Dr. Garfield Bromley Oxnam, Bishop of the Methodist Church.

Inset—Full-rigged ship in the main foyer, set in the terrazzo floor, an emblem of world commerce honoring Dean Lord whose hobby is ships.

Bottom—The second wing of the procession entering the new building.

Masonic Group Hears Plea Against Tyranny

Freemasonry "openly stands for freedom against tyranny," Most Puissant Sovereign Grand Commander Melvin Maynard Johnson, of Brookline, Mass., declared in his allocution at the Hotel Statler, Boston, today as the Supreme Council, Scottish Rite Masons of the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States, formally opened its 127th annual meeting.

"Freemasonry's continued reiteration that it does not mingle in politics does not mean that Freemasonry abandons its advocacy of principle," said Mr. Johnson. "Freemasonry openly stands for freedom against tyranny, for the worship of God and not atheism, for the right of each human individual to seek and find the truth."

"It is not mingling in politics," Mr. Johnson said at another point, "for Freemasonry to oppose intolerance and bigotry, whether in the field of knowledge, in the field of religion, or in the affairs of state."

The Sovereign Grand Commander urged Freemasons to obey the commandment to love their neighbor as themselves. He said this command is not to love the believers in a common creed, or the citizens of his own country. One's neighbor may be found in other homes, in other churches, in other lands."

He also assailed foreign dictators, declaring that "tyranny has outlawed liberty-loving Freemasonry in dictator-controlled nations of Europe," and that it is because of Freemasonry's "teaching of liberty, civil, religious, and intellectual, and the effort to preserve it in human life," that Freemasonry has been banned in totalitarian nations.

Committee meetings and executive sessions have been held at intervals since last Friday when prominent Freemasons gathered in Boston from many parts of the world for the session, which is being held this year, in conjunction with the international conference of the Supreme Councils of the World.

General officers of the York Rite were recived. Following the General Session, a short executive session was called about noon.

During the morning the wives, daughters and sisters of the delegates, viisted the United Shoe Machinery Corporation, building, on Federal Street, where they not only obtained a panoramic view of the city but inspected the exhibit of historic and modern shoes that is there.

Mrs. Johnson, wife of the Sovereign Grand Commander, entertained the wives of the large class of candidates who took the 32nd Degree last evening, at a luncheon at 12:30 p. m. today at the Copley Plaza. At 1 p. m. the delegates, members of Supreme Councils and members of the Thirty-third Degree class, were tendered a luncheon at the Statler.

The Committee on Benevolences held an open meeting this afternoon at the Statler, which was thrown open to the public, at which Sir Frederick G. Banting, of Banting Institute, University of Toronto, was the speaker. At 7 p. m. tonight a banquet will be given at the Copley Plaza for the delegates, active members and honorary members of the Supreme Council, members of the Thirty-third Degree class, the chairmen of committees and wives, daughters and sisters of the Masons Several English-speaking heads of delegations will deliver short addresses.

Distinguished Masons present include: Luis F. Reinhardt, 33d degree, active member from Cuba, also representing by proxy the Supreme Council of Colombia; Eugene A. McCormack, 33d degree, active member from Peru; Joe Oller, 33d degree, Grand Chancellor and Secretary-General of Panama; William H. Wardrope, 33d degree, Soverign Grand Commander, and Ill. Oliver E. Stanton, 33d degree, active member from the Dominion of Canada; Dr. James H. Brice, 33d degree, active member from New York, proxy for Central America; Col. John H. Cowles, 33d degree, Sovereign Grand Commander; Luther A. Smith, 33d degree, Deputy for Mississippi; Dr. Francis Vinsonhaler, 33d degree, active member from Arkansas; Charles A. Moffet, 33d degree, active member from Alabama, and William S. McCrea, 33d degree, active member from Washington, all representing the southern Masonic jurisdiction of the United States. Col. John H. Cowles also served as proxy for Turkey.

New Harvard Tutoring Plan Is Declared 'No Cram Bureau'

Harvard University's new official tutoring establishment, which some of the students are terming a "cram bureau," is incorrectly so called, Stanley Salmen, Secretary to the Committee on the Supervision of Students, declares.

The term "cram bureau" is used by undergraduates when referring to the commercial tutoring schools about Harvard square. Its application to the new University institution suggests that the College has gone into competition with the commercial schools and will employ some of their methods. This is incorrect, Mr. Salmen indicated.

"Our tutoring will consist of instruction and supervision for the purpose of putting the student on his own feet," he said. "This will be done quickly, if possible—ordinarily in about three weeks. We don't intend to nurse the boys along all through college."

Mr. Salmen defined specifically the difference between the University tutoring establishment and the commercial schools. No mass reviews consisting of abstracts of lectures and reading will be given; and emphasis will be placed, not on pre-examination cramming, but on constructive, educational training. It was for their alleged departure from these standards that the commercial schools have recently been subjected to a storm of criticism, especially from the Harvard Crimson, undergraduate daily

"As for the commercial schools, I hope that they will give educationally sound training as we are doing," Mr. Salmen declared. In this connection Harold A. Wolff, head of Wolff's tutoring bureau, said: "I have talked with Mr. Salmen and will accept his standards as mine. Our school will offer to submit to University censorship."

E. Gordon Parker, senior partner of Parker-Cramer tutors, refused to comment. Officials of the Manter Hall School were not available.

Mr. Salmen, expanding upon his statement that the teaching given by the University bureau would not be comparable to that of the commercial schools, explained that his staff would be composed of graduate students recommended by the Departments of the University.

Radcliffe Head Talks to Students As Sessions Open

More than 1,000 Radcliffe College students gathered in the first Congregational Church today for the formal opening exercises of the Cambridge institution heard the President, Miss Ada Louise Comstock, declare that in these days of wartime destruction there is need to re-emphasize the constructive role of the educator as a builder of the walls of instruction which cannot be torn by shot and shell.

The President stated that the issues of the moment necessarily involve a sense of values in order to distinguish between the temporal and the lasting. College students are not asked to insulate themselves against the issues of the day, she said, nor should they, on the other hand, seek to seed their appetites for the sensational.

While dark days are ahead for education as well as for other constructive factors in the world today, the Radcliffe President told the students that "colleges are still carrying the greatest values the human race has found into the future."

"Monuments fall," President Comstock affirmed, "nations perish, civilization grows old, but after an era of darkness, new races build again. All this has happened over and over again, yet the books live on still telling men's hearts of the hearts of men "centuries gone."

Dr. Conant Counsels Harvard Students Against Fear or Hate

Emphatically declaring that "few of us who are familiar with the havoc raised in the learned world in times of peace by the present rulers in Germany can pretend to be neutral in the European war," Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard University, spoke today at the opening University Chapel service.

"Every ounce of our sympathies is with those who are fighting on the French and British sides," Dr. Conant said. Consequently he indicated America should supply arms and implements of war to the Allies side, but he counseled against the further expression of emotion by "some signal deed," and reiterated his belief that America must remain apart, a citadel of free institutions—of "what we now venture to designate as model civilization."

Dr. Conant said that a great responsibility is placed upon the American universities and a challenge issued to all who value the freedom of the human mind by the present war in Europe.

"The western world is in a quandry," he said. "The forces of violence must be beaten by superior violence and yet without engendering bitterness or hate. Reason must triumph over unreason without being converted in its hour of victory to the very thing it would destroy. This country may be the last citadel to guard against such fatal disasters."

And he added: "With either fear or hate as our counsellors we shall certainly fail. With clear heads and stout hearts we may succeed."

Dr. Conant based his conclusion that America must be the "significant home of the arts, of literature, of scholarship, of science" on four assumptions.

(1) "We are not facing the end of civilization."

(2) "The war will end while the present students in this University are still young men."

(3) The country in which these young men must live . . . will not be radically different from the United States as we now know it."

(4) The devastation of the European war will place a unique burden upon the citizens of this nation to carry forward the culture of our time."

From these premises, Dr. Conant concluded, our "slogan" should be "education as usual."

New England Is Theme of Women's Vermont Meeting

"The New England of Tomorrow—As Thou Wilt" is the general conference theme to be discussed from many angles at the thirtieth annual meeting of the New England Conference of State Federations of Women's Clubs, Sept. 27-29, in the Equinox Hotel, Manchester, Vt.

An executive board meeting tomorow forenoon will precede formal opening of the convention at 2 p. m. on the order of Mrs. A. E. Chittenden of Auburn, Maine, President. Gov. George D. Aiken is expected to extend greetings to the delegates.

Dr. Caroline S. Woodruff of Castleton, Vt., Past President of the National Education Association and Principal of the Castleton Normal School, will speek on "Teaching—a Profession." Dorothy Canfield Fisher of Arlington, Vt., author and member of the National Committee on Adult Education, will speak on "Education, Women and Democracy." The conference anniversary dinner will be held Wednesday night.

"The New England of Tomorrow" will be the topic for discussion on the resumption of business Thursday morning.

Colonial Cuts Steamship Fares

Reduction of steamship fares to New York from Boston, Providence, and other New England cities, has been announced by the Colonial Steamship Line. The new rates go into effect on Sunday Oct. 1.

These new low rates are being made, according to Arthur S. Pitts, General Eastern Passenger Agent, in the face of one of the best September in the history of the line. In announcing its new low fares, the Colonial Line pointed out that their ships will continue to carry cruise directors throughout the winter months.

Roundtrip fares have been lowered from $6.75 to $5.75 and one-way tickets will sell for $3.50. Minimum rates for staterooms is $1 withthe maximum rate remaining at $5.

Summer Dryness Makes a Record

Acute crop conditions have resulted from the abnormal lack of rain in Massachusetts during the past season, according to C. D. Stevens, Chief Statistician in Boston of the United States Department of Agriculture.

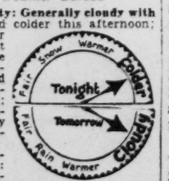
Rainfall is more than six inches below the 10-inch normal precipitation for the summer, a record for dryness during this period, statistics in the United States Weather Bureau revealed.

Weathermen see no immediate end to the dry season, saying that the showers predicted for today would not afford sufficient relief.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Generally cloudy with occasional rain and colder this afternoon; cloudy and colder tonight, with lowest temperature in the lower 40's; Wednesday cloudy and cold, with occasional light rain; moderate, occasionally fresh, northerly to northeasterly winds.



Central New England on Thursday: Some rather indefinite indications of fair and somewhat warmer weather.

Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy tonight and Wednesday; rain Wednesday and on south coast tonight; considerably cooler tonight.

Maine and New Hampshire: Mostly cloudy tonight and Wednesday; cooler tonight with light to heavy frost in exposed places.

Vermont: Mostly cloudy tonight and Wednesday; cooler in south portion tonight with light to heavy frost in exposed places.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh north and northeast winds over south portion and moderate to fresh northwest, shifting to northeast over north portion, and overcast weather tonight and Wednesday with intermittent rain over south and central portions.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	69	65	New Orleans	76	75
Chicago	47	47	New York	68	66
Denver	38	38	Norfolk	69	67
Helena	42	40	Philadelphia	68	66
Kansas City	48	48	St. Louis	56	55
Los Angeles	64	62	San Francisco	60	58
Miami	77	72	Washington	65	65
Minneapolis	30	30			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Sept. 26.
B—Minimum, Sept. 25.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 9:56 p. m.; height 9.3 feet.
Wednesday, 10:16 a. m., height 9.3 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:06 p. m.

Beautiful Snow! Vermont Hills In Early Blanket

NEWPORT, Vt. (AP)—The first snowstorm of the season struck northern Vermont Sept. 26, covering the hills with a white blanket and making highways slippery. Heavy rain gave way to snowflakes in the early morning and the storm increased in intensity during the forenoon.

At St. Albans, in the northwestern part of the State, two inches of snow had fallen before 9 a. m., and three was no letup in sight.

St. Johnsbury reported heavy snow falling on the heels of a heavy thunderstorm which swept the area.

At Burlington, where the storm was equally heavy, the Weather Bureau reported only two previous snowfalls had occurred in this section in September—one on Sept. 25, 1888; the other, Sept. 25, 1925 Both were described, however, as "mere traces of snow."

The Weather Bureau said the temperature had dropped 41 degrees in 24 hours and that the first touch of winter probably would last for 48 hours.

CARIBOU, Maine, Sept. 26 (AP)—Shivers! It snowed hard here today, heralding the approach of winter in northern Maine. Frost that penetrated the ground an inch was reported in some places.

Naumkeag Pact Bars Strikes

LAWRENCE, Mass., Sept. 26 (AP)—Strikes and lockouts are barred in a new agreement just signed by the Textile Workers Union of America with the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company, which Joseph Salerno, State director of T. W. U. A., said covered more than 3,000 workers in the Pequot Mills in Salem and the Danvers Bleachery in Peabody.

The agreement, signed last night after two weeks of negotiations following a labor board ruling that T. W. U. A. was the proper bargaining agency of the workers, also provides a 40-hour work week, time and one-half for overtime, and recognition of seniority rights. The contract runs for one year.

Mr. Salerno said the union did not seek an immediate increase in pay and the agreement included a provision that all disputes, save those concerning wages and hours, may be arbitrated. Those questions, Mr. Salerno added, may be taken up at the desire of either party.

Rand Hearing Held Up By Circuit Court Order

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Sept. 26 (AP)—A federal show-cause order, secured from a Circuit Court justice at his summer home near here, suddenly halted a National Labor Relations Board hearing on charges of unfair labor practices brought against Remington-Rand, Inc., and today shifted the scene of operations to New York City.

The first witness was still testifying yesterday when counsel for the office equipment manufacturing firm produced the document signed by Justice Thomas W. Shaw of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, who was located at Guilford.

The order requires the NLRB to show cause before the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals in New York next Monday why it should not be "permanently restrained and enjoined" from pursuing the complaint.

Huntington Ave. Trees Proposed

Beautification of Boston's improved Huntington Avenue and of Columbus Avenue by the planting of trees, was advocated by City Councilman Perlie Dyar Chase in an order placed before the City Council yesterday. Councilman Chase pointed out that these are main arteries for automobiles coming into Boston.

City Council appropriated $700 to be turned over to the State Commissioner of Health to help defray the expense of a $6,000 investigation of the mosquito nuisance in the Charles River Valley. The survey will be made in West Roxbury, Needham, Dedham, Dover, Westwood, and Newton.

Councilman George F. MacMahon introduced an order asking that welfare allotments be increased. He reported complaints that rising food prices have made it difficult for welfare recipients to make ends meet.

Candidate Pledges Pay For a Scholarship

James M. Highet, candidate for Alderman in Somerville today made a campaign pledge to devote his entire salary, if elected, to sending a boy to college.

Mr. Highet, a former member of the City Planning Board, says that he would create a scholarship fund from his salary to send a youth from his district to college. Salary of Aldermen was recently raised from $300 to $500.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Plymouth—
"The Man Who Came to Dinner," comedy by George S. Kaufman and Moss Hart. Featuring Monty Woolley. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Peabody Playhouse—
"The Emperor Jones," by Eugene O'Neill Featuring Frank Silvera. Revival presented by the New England Repertory Company. 8:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
'Each Dawn I Die,' with George Raft and James Cagney 3:35, 6:48, 9:50. Also "Night Work" with Charles Ruggles. 2:10, 5:18, 8:20.

Coolidge Corner—
"For Love or Money." 2, 5, 8:05. Also "Stanley and Livingstone," with Spencer Tracy. 3:20, 6:25, 9:35.

Normandie—
"Maisie," featuring Ann Sothern. Also Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland in "Dodge City."

Keith Memorial—
"When Tomorrow Comes," with Irene Dunne and Charles Boyer. 11:31 a. m., 2:50, 6:27, 9:55. Also "Adventures of Sherlock Holmes." 9:49 a. m., 1:17, 4:45, 8:13.

Tremont—
Errol Flynn and Basil Rathbone in "Dawn Patrol." Also "It's a Wonderful World," with Claudette Colbert and James Stewart. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"On Borrowed Time," featuring Lionel Barrymore. Also Robert Young and Ann Sothern in "Maisie." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Metropolitan—
Bette Davis in "The Old Maid," 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:40, 6:40, 9:30. Also "Torchy Plays with Dynamite," with Jane Wyman, Allen Jenkins and Tom Kennedy. 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:20.

Scollay and Modern—
"Beau Geste" starring Gary Cooper. Scollay: 11:20 a. m., 2:40, 6, 9:20. Modern: 11 a. m., 2:30, 6, 9:25. Also "Quick Millions," featuring the Jones Family. Scollay: 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:15. Modern: 9:45 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:05.

Fine Arts—
"La Kermesse Heroique." 1:20, 3:20, 5:25, 7:25, 9:30. Also "The Plow That Broke the Plains." 1, 3, 5, 7:05, 9:05.

Trans-Lux—
Edward G. Robinson in "Confessions of a Nazi Spy." 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:45. Also "St. Louis Blues." 9:40 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

State and Orpheum—
"The Women," featuring Norma Shearer, Joan Crawford and Rosalind Russell. Orpheum: 10:50 a. m., 2:45, 6, 9:40. State: 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:45. Also Boris Karloff in "The Man They Could Not Hang." Orpheum: 9:40 a. m., 1:20, 4:55, 8:30. State: 1:35, 5:05, 8:35.

Fenway and Paramount—
Martha Raye and Joe E. Brown in "$1,000 a Touchdown." Fenway: 1:15, 4:15, 7:10, 10:05. Paramount: 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 7:05, 9:45. Also "Charlie Chan at Treasure Island," with Sidney Toler, Cesar Romero and Pauline Moore. Fenway: 2:40, 5:40, 8:35. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:45, 8:30.

Uptown—
"Unexpected Father," with Sandy and Mischa Auer. 2:5, 5:40, 8:50. Also "Stanley and Livingstone," starring Spencer Tracy. 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:15.

University—
Ginger Rogers in "Bachelor Mother." 3:15, 6:25, 9:35. Also "Ex-Champ," with Victor McLaglen. 1:48, 4:55, 8:05. "Inside the Maginot Line." 2, 6:10, 9:20.

Repertory—
"Never Say Die," with Bob Hope and Martha Raye. Also "Tarzan Finds a Son," featuring Johnny Weissmuller. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

South Station Theater—
"France's Maginot Line." Pete Smith's "Culinary Carving." "One Day Stand." "Breaking the News." "Pack Horse Trip," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Exeter—
"The Jones Family in Hollywood." 2, 4:50, 7:45. Also "Stanley and Livingstone," featuring Spencer Tracy. 3:10, 6, 8:55.

R. K. O. Boston—
"The Return of the Frog." 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:05, 7:40, 10:15. Also "Demon Barber of Fleet Street." 10:50 a. m., 1:20, 3:55, 6:30, 9.

Tomorrow

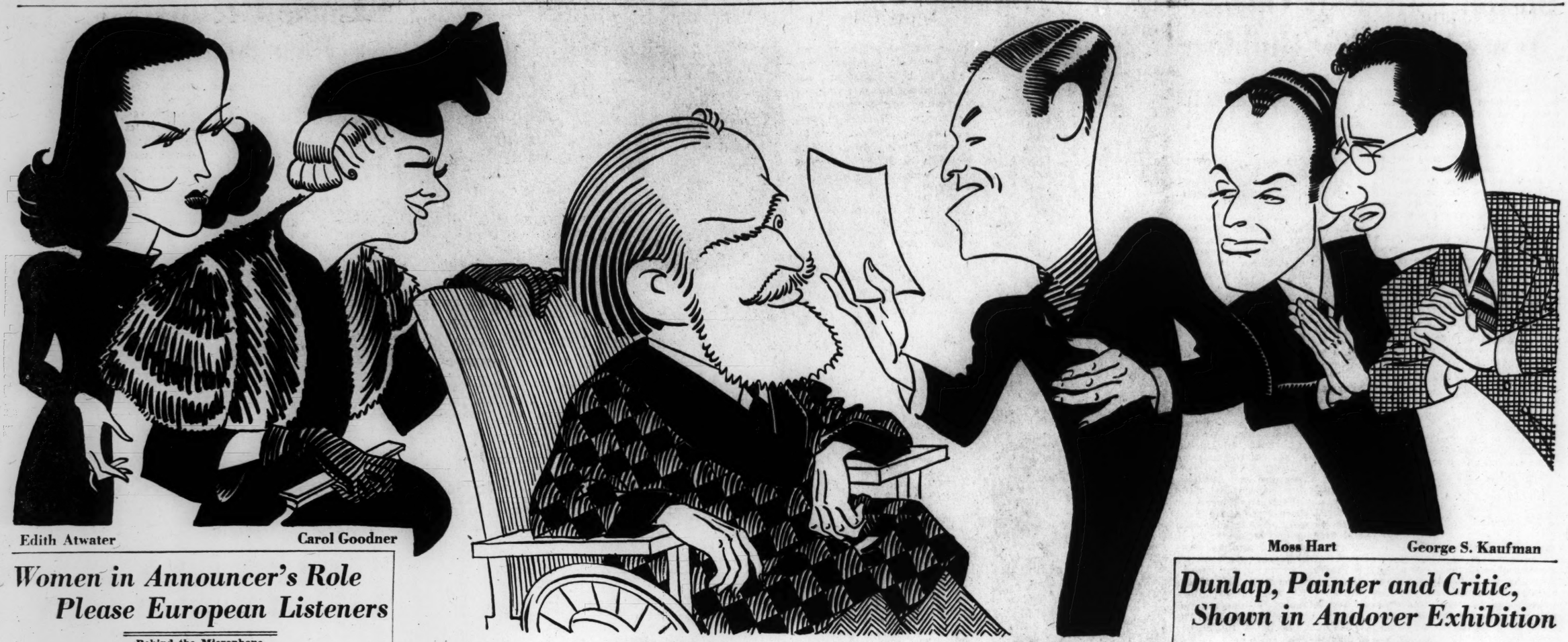
Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on French Painting by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

Radio—Page 11

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

New Kaufman-Hart Comedy Presents a Gallery of Assorted Celebrities



Edith Atwater — Carol Goodner — Monty Woolley — John Hoysradt — Moss Hart — George S. Kaufman

All concerned with the Kaufman-Hart comedy, "The Man Who Came to Dinner," now at the Plymouth Theater

Women in Announcer's Role Please European Listeners

Behind the Microphone

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Although there seems to be more feminine radio announcers in Europe, than elsewhere, their number, even there is small. If they are few, however, they are well-known not only in Europe, but all over the world. This is because their medium-wave radiocasts are so often relayed through short wave stations, making their voices familiar to larger audiences.

Just why there is this Continental deference to women in radio announcing is not quite clear. It may be, perhaps, that the radio authorities of various European nations consider that in the family circle, where the radio is most heard, it is a woman's influence that rules.

In England women have been tried as announcers, but without the success that might be expected. Surprisingly enough, it was women who vetoed the experiment. British women wrote in considerable numbers to the British Broadcasting Corporation to say that they preferred men as announcers. The women disclosed notable marks of excellence. They had knowledge of foreign languages, they had pleasant voices, and their diction was well nigh perfect. But women who listened did not want them, and that settled it.

Italy, particularly, stands in contrast with England. Women as announcers there have always seemed to be popular. In fact, the best known in Europe is Italy's Signora Maria Luisa Boncompagni. Her clear-cut voice has been heard for many years. The bird song call sign, followed by the silvery "Radio Roma-Napoli" announcements, has been familiar to many thousands listening to the fine Italian program, especially in the realm of opera. Signora Boncompagni has since been transferred to Turin in the North, where she still takes a big share in Italian announcing.

Denmark's Miss Grethe Otto has been heard from Kalundborg for over two years. Kalundborg is a medium-wave station, so that Miss Otto can often be heard. She is generally on daytime duty. Miss Otto is considered a typical Danish beauty; and it is a pity, say those who know her, that television has not come along, so that she could be seen as well as heard.

Some years ago the Berlin medium-wave station introduced a woman as announcer, with uncertain success; but lately it brought Hella Weiss to the microphone and secured favorable comment from listeners. Sylvia Burgmann is another German announcer who seems likely to stay. Her father is a balloon enthusiast who landed on the Scottish coast after a lighter-than-air flight from Germany in 1933. Germany also employs women as announcers at other stations.

In Eire, Miss Bernadette Plunkett, a young Irish girl graduate, announces well, with a pleasant touch of "the brogue."

Poland, before its occupation, had two prominent women as announcers. Mme. Helena Reuss-Tymieniecka was heard from Katowice, which was captured early in the German drive. In Warsaw, Mlle. Johanna Poraska a while ago took the announcing job of Mlle. Janina Sztomka, who resigned after 10 years' service.

Radio's Man of Letters Hero Of 'Man Who Came to Dinner'

By L. A. Sloper

Not only Alexander Woollcott but various other celebrities of divers kinds are satirized in the latest Kaufman-Hart comedy, which is being tried out at the Plymouth Theater in Boston.

The piece, which is half comedy and half farce, presents for its central figure, as advertised, a traveling littérateur whose manners and tastes and foibles resemble those of radio's great endorser.

It also throws in a composer-actor-playwright who travels on freighters, an actress with ambitions to annex an English title, a movie actor alias Banjo an artist who paints weeping telephones, and even Lizzie Borden. Elsa Maxwell was overlooked, but she was in the first-night audience, along with many other members of stage, movie, café, and other society.

The authors have actually managed to merge these elements into a viable stage piece for at least two acts, with a love interest and everything. The last act limps badly just now, but it has a good final curtain, and no doubt these wizards of stage carpentry will fill up the preceding blank spaces. The second act is a beauty as it stands.

The literary lecturer, who is described by his secretary as a selfish, vain, egomaniac, has been deposited by a doorstep mishap in the home of an Ohio family where he had been invited to dinner. The little town is a-flutter, and the great man misses none of his cues. Or should we say that Messrs. Kaufman and Hart forget none of his hobbies; neither his convicts nor his murder mysteries nor his dinner engagements nor his little vanities nor his big sentimentalities? The truth is, this Sheridan Whiteside owes most of his wit to his authors.

* * *

Being by Kaufman and Hart, this wit is mostly very amusing. Some of it leans heavily upon indelicacy. Much of it springs from character, much from situation. The humor generally swings back and forth between Noel Coward wit and broad, noisy farce. At the end, it seems that farce has won out.

Yet there is enough of the Woollcott-Coward-café society chatter to limit the audience for the play. The Broadway crowd will like it, but not the visitors to New York. It could find a small public in a few of what the trade calls "key cities."

The plot? Oh, Whiteside nearly ruins the beautiful love story of his secretary and a playwrighting newspaperman in the Ohio city, by dragging in the siren-actress. But not quite. Meanwhile he turns the Ohio house into a nursing home which even a nurse can't stand. That's about all.

* * *

Alexander Woollcott was originally expected to act the leading part, according to gossip. Monty Woolley undoubtedly plays him better than he could have played himself. The part is not strictly horizontal. Noel Coward, on the other hand, would have done better with Beverly Carlton than John Hoysradt did; but Mr. Hoysradt gave a recognizable impersonation. His song, said to have been written by Cole Porter, was very Cowardian.

Edith Atwater is a charming secretary, Carol Goodner is attractive as the actress, and Ruth Vivian does an excellent bit in the rather pathetic role of a maiden aunt. Theodore Newton is the newspaperman, David Burns the movie actor, and Joseph Macauley the surrealist painter.

The production, having been directed by Mr. Kaufman, went off pretty smoothly for a first performance.

'The Man Who Came to Dinner'

Plymouth Theater, Boston —Two weeks beginning Sept. 25, 1939, Sam H. Harris presents "The Man Who Came to Dinner," a new comedy by Moss Hart and George Kaufman. Staged by Mr. Kaufman. Setting by Donald Oenslager. The cast:

Mrs. Ernest W. Stanley	Virginia Hammond
Miss Preen	Mary Wickes
Richard Stanley	Gordon Merrick
June Stanley	Barbara Wooddell
John	George Probert
Sarah Mrs. Priestly	Morrison
Mrs. Dexter	Barbara Adams
Mrs. McCutcheon	Edmonia Nolley
Mr. Stanley	George Lessey
Maggie Cutler	Edith Atwater
Dr Bradley	Dudley Clements
Sheridan Whiteside	Monty Woolley
Harriet Stanley	Ruth Vivian
Bert Jefferson	Theodore Newton
Professor Metz	LeRoi Operti
Mr. Baker	Carl Johnson
Lorraine Sheldon	Carol Goodner
Sandy	Michael Harvey
Beverly Carlton	John Hoysradt
Wescott	Edward Fisher
Banjo	David Burns
Miguel Santos	Joseph Macauley

News of Stage

Leslie Banks will have the leading role in "Madam, Will You Walk?", the late Sidney Howard's play, according to the New York Herald Tribune, which adds that the Playwrights will open the production in Boston on Nov. 20. The cast includes Peggy Conklin, Sara Allgood, and J. Arthur Kennedy.

* * *

Chekhov Variously

Production of Chekhov's "Three Sisters" by the Group Theater in New York has been postponed, and instead the season will be opened with a new play, "Tower of Light," by Robert Ardrey.

"Three Sisters" in the production by the Surry Theater is still going ahead and will open at the Longacre in New York on Saturday evening, Oct. 14. The Surry management is announcing a box office scale that descends from a $2 top evenings, and $1.50 matinees.

* * *

'Dinner' Prices in New York

Speaking of box office rates, the Sam H. Harris staff is announcing that there will be a $3.30 top for "The Man Who Came to Dinner" at its Manhattan premiere performance at the Music Box. That will be the same scale as for the regular engagement. In Boston at the Plymouth the top is $2.75.

Warner Films Completed

Warners report that they have completed production of every film the studio has scheduled for release as far ahead as January, 1940. The films, now being shipped to the company's distribution headquarters in New York, include "The Private Lives of Elizabeth and Essex," co-starring Bette Davis and Errol Flynn; "The Roaring Twenties," starring James Cagney with Priscilla Lane and Humphrey Bogart; "On Your Toes," the Rodgers-Hart musical comedy with a cast headed by Zorina and Eddie Albert, "We Are Not Alone," the James Hilton story starring Paul Muni with Jane Bryan.

Dunlap, Painter and Critic, Shown in Andover Exhibition

By Dorothy Adlow

A novel and intelligently planned exhibition has just been launched at the Addison Gallery of American Art at Andover. William Dunlap, the painter is shown in a selection of oils, water colors, miniatures; William Dunlap, the critic is revealed in his commentary upon works of art of his time. Unfolded is a talent and force in the cultural life of the early days of the Republic.

The Addison Gallery has taken care to assemble known and accessible works of Dunlap. It has spared no effort in gathering pictures (some of large dimensions) to set before us the actual works which pleased Dunlap and inspired him to critical discourse. Here are the works; here are the comments, and we the spectators of a century later are given an opportunity to follow the contours of taste and preference of American forebears. The display is of special significance because American art of this period has been on the whole slurred over as a slackening interval between native Colonial achievement and modern reawakening.

* * *

William Dunlap was born in New Jersey in 1766. When 18, he went to London to study under Benjamin West. By the time he was 21, he had commenced a career as portrait painter in New York City. He undertook some theatrical enterprises which failed, and he was obliged to return to portraiture and the painting of large historical pictures. In 1830 he lectured at the National Academy of Design of which he was Vice-President. His two outstanding publications were "The History of the American Theater" and "The History of the Rise and Progress of the Arts of Design in the United States."

The pictures throw light on Dunlap's biography, his attachments, his special gifts, his friends, and his limitations. While some are executed with good style and marked skill, the paintings are uneven, lending themselves now to exigency, now to caprice. It was a time when painting likenesses was a breadwinning occupation. Because of his critical interest he was close to currents and styles of the day and we see in his paintings those qualities which were expected in an efficient portraitist.

* * *

We may also discern the definite interest in the historical and dramatic in which some contemporary painters indulged by executing vast descriptive canvases. Dunlap went a step farther, engaging actually in theatrical activity. At Andover are shown some themes of the theater such as a scene from "The School for Scandal" and episode from a dramatization of "The Spy." There is an amusing domestic scene in which he himself is depicted showing a picture from "Hamlet" to his parents. One would ferret these small scenes out as interesting Americana with perhaps the provincial touch. Coming from the hand of Dunlap they extend the boundaries of his interests, showing how his gift for painting served his interest in the theater.

Among the personal likenesses he reaches the height of skill in a three-quarter portrait of Thomas Eddy, which has the peculiar force and sparkle of Goya. The amiable portrait of "Mrs. Apthorp Cooper" shows the softening influence of English training upon a rugged American. The flashes of obvious skill, the evidences of patience and concentration indicate that William Dunlap was in a class with another eminent contemporary, S. F. B. Morse. Dunlap failed to organize and cultivate a painting talent to the point of full professional confidence. Perhaps he did not have sufficient encouragement. Morse, lacking that essential support turned to invention.

Dunlap's predilection for historical painting is a further reflection of the taste of his time. Artists delighted in the vigorous dramatics of historical episode, of extravagant dramatic scenes and remote mythological legends. It was in a sense an evasion of the immediate experiences and discipline of the day in which they lived. It was also an extension beyond the limits of portraiture which could be frustrating to the painter with imagination. Dunlap looked upon portraiture as a means of earning a livelihood, and his high estimate of Gilbert Stuart was based on the latter's ability to fulfill the practical requirements of salable portraiture. He was giving voice to the ideal of his generation when he advocated the guidance of classical and Renaissance masters.

* * *

At Andover there is an interesting selection of pictures meant to recreate in a sense the type of exhibition to which Dunlap was accustomed. There is the splendid portrait of George Gibbs, Sr., by Gilbert Stuart, upon which Dunlap lavished superlative praise, finding that Rembrandt, Rubens, Van Dyck, or Titian could not have equaled it.

John Trumbull's "The Sortie from Gibraltar" is another subject of unqualified praise. There are examples of John Wesley Jarvis, Thomas Sully, Washington Allston, a still-life by Charles R. Leslie, S. F. B. Morse, Henry Inman, Thomas Cole. While Dunlap appreciated for one reason or another the various subjects, he held to the supremacy of depicting great historical events "on which the destinies of mankind depended."

The exhibition is completed with a display of first editions of Dunlap's books. A splendid catalogue, well written and documented integrates and analyzes all the material assembled for the enlightenment of the visitor.

Shorts and Trailers

In "Rebecca" Cast

Leonard Carey has been added to the cast of "Rebecca," the Selznick production now being directed by Alfred Hitchcock. He will play the role of Ben, the beachcomber. Already announced in the cast are Laurence Olivier, Joan Fontaine, Judith Anderson, Reginald Denny, Gladys Cooper and Nigel Bruce.

* * *

To Work on "Our Town"

Harry Horner has been engaged as designer and pictorial director of "Our Town," for the film version of Thornton Wilder's Pulitzer prize play, which United Artists will release during the current season. Mr. Horner studied under Max Reinhardt in Vienna, and for several years designed productions for him.

Great "STOCK THE PANTRY" SALE

Grapefruit	FINAST Fancy Sections	3	No. 2 tins	25¢
Pineapple	DOLE'S — Crushed - Gems or Tidbits		14 oz. tin	10¢
Dole's Pineapple Juice			46 oz. tin	23¢
Finast Raspberries			No. 2 tin	25¢
Loaf Cheese	WHITE or COLORED		lb.	25¢
Statler Paper Towels	150 Sheets in Roll	2	rolls	15¢
Ocean Spray	CRANBERRY SAUCE	2	17 oz. tins	23¢
Crystaline Salt		2	2 lb. pkgs.	13¢
Rumford Baking Powder			12 oz. tin	19¢
Karo Blue Label Syrup		2	1½ lb. tins	27¢
Sweet Relish	"TIMBERLAKE"		Pint jar	19¢
Harlequin Cake			each	12½¢
Currant Buns			pkg. of 8	9¢

MIRABEL NEW 1939 CROP FRUIT PRESERVES
Raspberry or Strawberry
1 lb. jar 17¢ — 2 lb. jar 29¢
Assorted Flavors 1 lb. jar 15¢
Blackberry—Cherry—Pineapple—Apricot
Just Pure Fruit and Sugar

Scott Products

Scot-Tissue	LUXURY TEXTURE	3	rolls	23¢
Scot-Towels	FOR THE KITCHEN		roll	10¢
Waldorf Tissue	AMERICA'S LARGEST SELLER	4	rolls	19¢

Make your First National Store your headquarters for stocking up on quality foods at lowest possible prices. Here are a few outstanding values—you can always depend on First National for the best values!

ROLLED OATS	WHITE SPRAY Quick or Regular	2	3 lb. pkgs.	29¢
VANILLA	DAINTY DOT		2 oz. bot.	19¢
TABLE SYRUP	TIMBERLAKE	2	12 oz. bots.	25¢
FANCY SHRIMP	Medium Size		No. 1 tin	10¢
BLUE ROSE RICE		2	lbs. bulk	9¢
SPAGHETTI	FINAST All Cooked	3	1 lb. tins	19¢
SPICES	DAINTY DOT All 9c and 10c Varieties	3	2 oz. pkgs.	25¢
TOMATO JUICE	2 FINAST 50 oz. tins 35¢	3	24 oz. tins	25¢
Marshmallow FLUFF	2 sm. tins 17¢		lge. tin	18¢
BAKED BEANS	FINAST	2	28 oz. tins	23¢
BROWN BREAD	FINAST	2	16 oz. tins	23¢
RED HEART	DOG FOOD Diets A, B or C	3	1 lb. tins	25¢
KETCHUP	FINAST Made with selected ripe tomatoes and spices	2	14 oz. bots.	25¢
CHOCOLATE	FINAST BAKING	2	½ lb. pkgs.	19¢
VINEGAR	FINAST New England Made ½ gal. jug 19¢		gal. jug	35¢
COCOMALT	1 lb. tin 39¢		½ lb. tin	21¢
PAPER TOWELS	BELMONT 150 Sheets	3	rolls	21¢

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

The THEATRE GUILD presents PHILIP BARRY'S COMEDY
THE PHILADELPHIA STORY
KATHARINE HEPBURN
VAN HEFLIN — JOSEPH COTTEN
NICHOLAS JOY — SHIRLEY BOOTH
SHUBERT Theatre, West 44 St. Circle 6-5990
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. THURS. & SATURDAY 2:40
Mail orders until December 16—$1. Seats $3.30

"THE RAINS CAME"
MYRNA — TYRONE — GEORGE
LOY · POWER · BRENT
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day Any Seat 25¢ to 1 P.M. ROXY THEA. 7th Ave. at 50th St.

Nautical School Turns Out Class Of 26 Graduates

Twenty-six potential officers for the rehabilitated American merchant marine planned by the United States Maritime Commission, completed their two-year course of study at graduation exercises of the Massachusetts Nautical School today.

It was the 90th such ceremony for the school, which holds spring and fall graduations, and was held in the Naval Reserve Armory at the Boston Navy Yard instead of the usual place—aboard the Schoolship Nantucket, which, this year, is berthed at an inaccessible part of the Navy Yard.

Scores of relatives and friends of the cadets attended the ceremony, which brought the total number of graduates up to 1,921 since the school was started. Invitations to the ceremony served as passes to admit the bearers into the Yard.

Diplomas Presented

Diplomas for 18 seamanship and eight marine and electrical engineer graduates were presented by Walter F. Downey, Massachusetts Commissioner of Education, which entitle the holders to take federal examinations for their third mate or third engineer "tickets." Each graduate was also presented a copy of the Bible by the Massachusetts Bible Society.

Prizes were awarded to cadets having highest marks, making the greatest improvement in all around work during the past year, the highest final average, qualities making for the best shipmaster, and similar goals. Robert H. Smith of Wollaston, of the graduating class of last spring, won the Irving L. Wood prize for the highest mark in seamanship and navigation for the entire year. It was presented by Lieut. Commander Walter K. Queen, a commissioner of the school.

Walter E. Schortmann of Springfield was awarded the Boston Marine Society prize for the cadet excelling in those qualities making for the best shipmaster.

Wiggin Prizes

Leon A. Burkett, Jr., of Stoughton, in the seamanship class and Arthur R. Wyman of Uxbridge, of the engineering class, won the Arthur M. Wiggin prizes for those making the greatest improvement in all around work during the year. Mr. Wyman also won the prize of the Massachusetts State Society, United States Daughters of 1812, for highest standing in engineering and electricity.

George E. Harrington of Haverhill won the Society of the War of 1812 prize for excellence in studies, and John E. Gilleland, Jr., of Medford, won the prize of William H. Dimick, secretary of the board, for the highest final average.

Most of the prizes were textbooks. New enrollees will be admitted to the school on Oct. 11, to bring the complement up to full strength again, following extensive examinations. The cadet capacity of the Nantucket is 118.

Tax Officials Plan to Show On Whom Levies Fall

Servants of the public who are engaged in the practical side, the day to day work of taxation, have been called to meet at the twenty-seventh annual conference of New England State Tax Officials at Williamstown, Mass., Oct. 5 and 6. It is said that the conference will be oriented more to the academic appraisal of taxes, tax collecting and the future trends of taxation, than has been the case in former years.

One of the main aims will be to determine and emphasize the "ultimate impact" of taxes. The conference will seek to show that the majority of people contribute to all levies, regardless of the method of collecting certain of them from a specialized source. This subject will be discussed in a round table by academicians from various educational institutions in the East.

Frank H. Holly, State Tax Assessor for Maine, will preside at the conference. The speakers include Prof. Fred R. Fairchild of Yale University, Prof. Karl E. Weston of Williams College, Prof. Thorsten V. Kalijarvi of the University of New Hampshire, Arthur F. Potter, Research Tax Director of Connecticut, Zenas W. Bliss, former Tax Commissioner of Rhode Island, and Henry F. Long, State Tax Commissioner of Massachusetts.

Embargo Advice Keeps Wires Hot

With thousands of citizens feeling the urge to wire Congressmen and Senators regarding neutrality legislation, telegraph and radio message services are humming with extra activity.

Western Union, realizing that many people are hazy as to the identity of their Representatives in Washington, has prepared blanks listing all Congressmen and Senators, and has instructed its offices to aid patrons in checking the names to which their messages are to be sent.

At the Metropolitan Boston offices of Postal Telegraph it was said that although no special blanks have been prepared, similar assistance is being given. Furthermore, patrons who are at a loss how to word their messages are informed what wording has been used by a majority of others with similar views.

The neutrality question is producing a steady stream of messages which during the past week has reached a total in Boston of some 1,200. Last night, 51 such dispatches were telephoned to Postal offices.

They Relived Their Glory

By a Staff Photographer

Pioneers in the Motor Age

After basking for a few days in the warm glow of public interest, ancient horseless carriages—which rounded the curves of Raceland track at Framingham Center on Saturday to bursts of applause—are being wheeled back to secluded corners of spacious country carriage houses where they have rested quietly for the best part of a quarter of a century or so.

About 100 of these forerunners of the motorized era sprang into motion again—some of them more or less reluctantly—for the First Annual Fall Meet of the Veteran Motor Club of America at the Raceland Estate on Saturday. Steamers, such as the 1910 Stanley shown here, which had just come to life with the aid of a blow-torch adroitly administered under the direction of Cameron Bradley of Southboro (in the dust coat), puffed smoothly and dependably around the track. Gasoline carriages, like the 1899 De Dion, shown above with Mrs. W. H. Leathers of Hingham at the steering crank, and Miss Miriam Patch of Milton, beside her, chugged triumphantly on their way—well below the speed limit—after persuasive priming and cranking. In this particular case, with the engine mounted crossways under the seat, the cranking took place at the side.

Several of the entries, which came by road from as far away as Pennsylvania, have been attracting considerable interest as they rolled home over smooth highways—which must have been a fond dream of their original proud drivers.

Peace Groups Are at Odds Over Neutrality Act

While the newly formed Veteran's Neutrality Committee was meeting in the Parker House last night, planning a mass meeting on the Common next Sunday to oppose changes in the present Neutrality law, the American Union for Concerted Peace Efforts held a meeting in the Old South Meeting House at which revision of the law was urged.

A number of Poles, Czechoslovakians, Austrians, Spaniards and some anti-Fascist Italians and Germans were present at the Old South Meeting House for this "All-American Peace Rally." The main speaker, the Rev. Thomas L. Harris, National Secretary of the American League for Peace and Democracy, termed the present European conflict "a war of imperialisms" and declared that it offered neutral nations a choice of "a grimy kettle or a very dirty pot."

"Our first duty," the Rev. Mr. Harris asserted, "is to keep America out of war and to keep war out of America." He added that it was "in the interests of our own personal futures to work for the adoption of a cash and carry plan" for the sale of arms to belligerents.

Adoption of the "cash and carry plan" was also urged by Francis H. Russell, President of the Massachusetts Branch of the American Union for Concerted Peace Efforts; Leo Levine, representing the Boston Jewish Peoples Committee; Dr. Tehyi Hsieh, Director of the Boston Chinese Trade and Service Bureau, and G. M. Panarity, President of the Albanian American Club.

At the Veterans' Neutrality Committee meeting in the Parker House, it was announced that Senators David L. Walsh and Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. have ben invited to be the chief speakers at Sunday's mass meeting in favor of keeping the present arms embargo law.

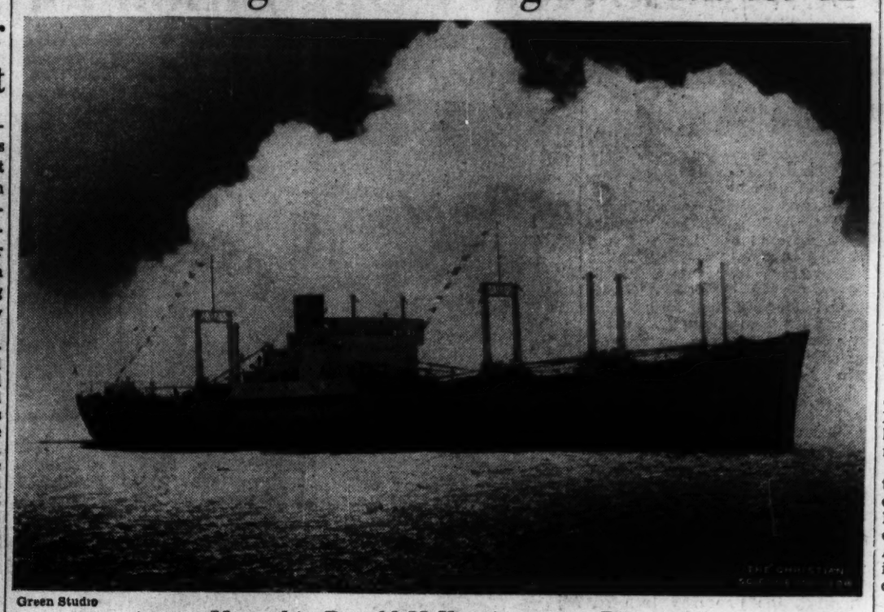
A resolution was passed unanimously opposing any "amendment or modification of the Neutrality law which would sanction shipment of arms and munitions to belligerent nations." A motion was also approved favoring "adequate" defense for the United States.

Judge Thomas F. Quinn of Natick was elected Chaiman of the Committee; Major Paul H. Hines, veteran of the 102d Infantry and holder of the Distinguished Service Cross, Secretary, and George Tarbell of Lincoln, former chairman of the Republican State Committee, Treasurer.

Brookline Sues Boston

The Brookline town Government has filed suit for $50,000 against the City of Boston, it was revealed at Norfolk Superior Court today to recover money allegedly expended by Brookline on welfare claims of the adjoining city. Brookline welfare officials said they had long sought an adjustment of claims dating back several years, and that conferences had resulted in Boston paying only $40,000 toward some of the outstanding debts.

202 Passengers on a Freighter Built for 12



Green Studio

Motorship Donald McKay Arrives in Boston

Built for fast freight service with accommodations for only 12 passengers, she brought more than 16 times that number of Americans and others from European war zone

Aiken's Talk on Neutrality Stirs Speculation in Vermont

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Sept. 26—Gov. George D. Aiken's apparent opposition to neutrality revision as voiced in a speech last week at Syracuse, was noted in Vermont with surprise and speculation in view of the strong sentiment in favor of revision previously expressed by Vermont's Senators Warren R. Austin and Ernest W. Gibson and Representative Charles A. Plumley.

"I favor the unconditional revision of the neutrality act," Senator Austin told reporters as he left by plane for Washington. Senator Gibson at the same time said he agreed fully with his colleague's view and promised support for President Roosevelt's foreign policy. Representative Plumley, favoring neutrality revision, said further, "there should be no policies and no partnership in arriving at a determination as to the wisest course to be pursued."

When on top of this harmony among Vermont's Congressional delegation came Governor Aiken's charge that "our officials in Washington talk of peace and neutrality . . . when every deed points to eventual participation and every official act indicates the steady preparation for war" figurative political eyebrows were lifted everywhere.

The politically minded wondered whether this was preliminary warning that Governor Aiken would enter the lists next year in competition for the seat now occupied by Representative Plumley or just preparing the electorate as to his views should conditions permit his taking over the mantle of Senator Gibson some time during his term, as is expected in Vermont political circles. Senator Gibson is reported to be considering resigning.

Governor Aiken, however, apparently cognizant of the stir his Syracuse statement caused, made haste to explain himself in a speech before the Harvard Club at Burlington, on Saturday evening. He denied partisanship and said he was concerned only that the present national administration will make war "an excuse to grab absolute power and turn the United States into just another totalitarian government."

"Let us discard partisanship," said the Governor, "but . . . let's not discard patriotism."

* * *

Symphony Concerts

A concert in Mead Chapel Middlebury College, on Wednesday, Oct. 2, will open the fifth season of the Vermont State Symphony Orchestra. Following closely on this concert will come another on October 12 in Burlington to be sponsored by, and to be held in connection with, the convention of the Vermont Education Association. Both these concerts will be under the direction of Alan Carter, of Woodstock. Elsa Kremers Bennett, wife of Prof. Howard G. Bennett, head of the department of music at the University of Vermont, will be the guest artist at both concerts.

The Vermont Symphony Orchestra Association is also formulating plans for appearances of the orchestra in Rutland, Barre, Brattleboro and Bennington.

The Vermont Little Symphony Orchestra, which will comprise 30 of the best players of the larger orchestra, is being organized this season to bring symphonic music to the smaller communities in Vermont which are unable financially to support a concert of the larger orchestra and the halls of which are too small to house the parent musical organization.

German Crew Fed By British Skipper

The British Commonwealth of Nations may be at war with Germany, but a group of hungry German seamen are still nothing more nor less than distressed fellow seafarers to the crew and officers of the New Zealand freighter Port Halifax — moored at Commonwealth Pier 3, East Boston.

On Sunday a visitor noted that the 26 men remaining aboard the German tanker Palline Friederich, which sought refuge in Boston Harbor at the outbreak of war and is now tied up at Pier 1 in the same neighborhood, sat down to a meal composed of 10 spare ribs and a bushel of apples.

Reaching the Port Halifax later, he saw hearty fare laid out for consumption there. He commented on the difference.

The Chief Officer of the Port Halifax, Edward W. R. Young of London, consulted with the skipper, Capt. Arthur A. Cooper, also of London.

The result was that a small group of the German tanker's men were invited to come over—and to carry away a side of beef with them.

Six Springfield Men Indicted On Bribery Charges

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 26 (AP)—A three-month inquiry into alleged irregularities in the conduct of municipal business resulted today in the indictment on bribery and conspiracy charges of six Springfield men, four of them present or former office holders.

All but one pleaded innocent when arraigned yesterday after the Hampden County jury's report. The exception was Frank J. Downey, who resigned last June as Superintendent of the City Public Buildings Department. He pleaded guilty to theft of $1,194 from the city.

The other defendants and the charges: William A. Hurley, Democratic City Committeeman Chairman and former Alderman, offering a gratuity; City Councilman Vincent Curto, accepting a gratuity; former Councilman Charles A. Albert, soliciting a gratuity in connection with a city contract; Walter B. Werthheim, coal salesman, conspiracy and theft in connection with a city coal contract; Robert Feldman, sports promoter, giving a gratuity.

All were released in $1,000 bail each, except Mr. Feldman, who was freed on his own recognizance on recommendation of District Attorney Thomas F. Moriarty. The prosecutor said Mr. Feldman appeared voluntarily before the grand jury.

Mr. Moriarty's inquiry began in June. A special grand jury session was called to hear the evidence.

Bobby Breen Appearance

Edward N. Synan, President of the Massachusetts Retail Grocers and Provisions Dealers Association, appeared before the City Council yesterday with reference to obtaining permission for the appearance of Bobby Breen, child actor and singer, at the Boston Garden, Oct. 14-21, in connection with a Fruit Festival which the Association is sponsoring.

Donald McKay Arrives in Port With 202 Refugees

(Continued from Page 1)

tional Parliamentary Union at London; Countess Demalroy of Sweden; Walter Siebje, freight traffic manager at Hamburg for the United States Lines, with Mrs. Siebje; and the American dance team of Starnes and Anavan, who performed for Chancellor Hitler at Munich and English Royalty at London, were among the passengers.

Anavan, the feminine member of the dance team, is a native of Boston, Miss Anne Sullivan, who has combined her first and last names to form her stage name.

The Donald McKay was allocated to the American Scantic Line, operated by Moore and McCormack, Inc., steamship agents. She is one of the most recent additions to the American merchant marine, and is considered one of the finest types of cargo-passenger liners afloat.

Named for the famous designer and builder of American clipper ships in the 1850s the vessel today made her first appearance at Boston, docking at the Cunard Pier, East Boston, a short distance from the site of the shipyard where Mr. McKay built and launched many of the outstanding clippers of that era.

Elaborate reception festivities were arranged to welcome the new motorship, with state, city, and port officials on hand to greet captain and crew, the program to be radiocast at 3:15 p. m. over a CBS hookup from station WEEI.

Capt. Albert P. Spaulding commands the new vessel.

The Donald McKay has made two previous round-trips across the Atlantic, but this is her first visit to Boston.

First of the new American "clippers" to be launched, she is the second to reach this country with Americans fleeing from Europe. The Mormachaw, a sister ship, docked at Portland, Maine, about 10 days ago with 126 passengers. Another sister ship, the Mormacwren, is following the Donald McKay across the ocean with 203 passengers in accommodations intended for about a dozen.

Passengers on these modern cargo-carriers were reassured, despite the cramped quarters, by the up-to-the-minute construction of the vessels and the efficiency of their officers and crews. The skipper of the Donald McKay, for instance, is the commodore of the Moore and McCormack fleet. He is known among his colleagues and subordinates as "Rescue" Spaulding because he has made half a dozen outstanding rescues at sea.

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The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	"Exploring Music"	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Girl Alone": sketch	Red Sox-Yankees game	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	"Exploring Music"	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"The O'Neills": sketch	Ireene Wicker, songs	Sport reports
5:30	"March of Games"	Dance Interlude	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Frank Ryan's talk	News Service
6:00	News: Edwin Hill	News: music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:15	Safe driving talk	News; sport talk	Frankie Frisch	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:30	Sport comment	"Dinner Dance"	Talk; music	News Service	Sport reports
6:45	Talk; war news	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports reports	Sport reports
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orch	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Venetian Serenaders
7:15	"Jimmy Fidler"	"Mr. Keen": sketch	John B. Kennedy	Elliott Roosevelt	News Service
7:30	Helen Menken in "Second Husband"	"Name Three": Fred Cole's quiz	Dramatized news "G-Men in Action"	"The Green Hornet" "The Green Hornet"	Stan Brown's Orch. Military Digest
8:00	"Big Town": with Edw. G. Robinson	"The Inside Story": drama; interviews	Johnny Green's Orch. dramatic sketch	Recorded talks "20th Century Music"	"A Song Is Born"
8:15					"A Song Is Born"
8:30	"Tuesday Night Party": war news	"Information, Please": questions and answers	Horace Heidt's Orch.	B. U. Dedication: Hon. Virgil Gordon	Leo Mack's Orchestra WMEX Camera Club
8:45			Horace Heidt's Orch.		
9:00	"We, the People"	Artie Shaw's Orchestra	Frank Crumit; Julia Sanderson: quiz	Raymond Gram Swing	Variety Hour. Jan Antonio, director
9:15	"We, the People"	Artie Shaw's Orchestra		Edwin C. Hill	
9:30	Bob Crosby and his orchestra; soloists	Dramatic program	"Fibber McGee and Molly": music	"Success Sessions"	
9:45		Dramatic program		"Success Sessions"	
10:00	Hal Kemp's Orchestra; soloists	War news: Little Jack Little's Orchestra	Bob Hope; Judy Garland; orchestra	Micka, Albert's Orch	News Service
10:15				News Service	Leighton Gray's Orch.
10:30	Sports; news	"If I Had the Chance": interviews	"Uncle Walter's Dog-House": drama; music	Mozart Concerto Series: piano; orchestra	Leo Mack's Orchestra Venetian Serenaders
10:45	Music; weather				
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; sports; weather	News Service	Bill Carlsen's Orchestra	"Sportoscope"
11:15	Bob Chester's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Bill Carlsen's Orchestra	Darrell Calker's Orch.
11:30	Shep Fields' Orch.	"The Music You Want".	European news; Emery Deutch's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	Frankie Starr's Orch.
11:45	Shep Fields' Orch.	Abe Lyman's Orch.		Dick Jurgen's Orch.	News Service

Wednesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Hillbilly trio	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Top o' the Morning	"Musical Clock"	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Red River Dave"	Rhythm in Rhyme Time	
8:00	European Roundup	War news; "You Name It": musical comedy program; vocalists; orchestra	News Service	"Musical Almanac"	"Five Star Flashes"
8:15	"Caroline Cabot"		Local news; weather	"Morning Watch"	"Five Star Flashes"
8:30	"The Handy Man"		"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythms"	"Five Star Flashes"
8:45	Movie talk; music		"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythms"	"Five Star Flashes"
9:00	"Food Magician"	News; talk; music	Organ recital	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Piano Lessons"
9:15	"Meet the Dixons"	"As You Like It"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30	The Eton Boys	"Breakfast Club"	"Alice Blair": sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45	Bachelor's Children	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	"Julia Blake": sketch	"Musical Early Edition"	"Songs of Italy"
11:00	News; Am. Legion	Mildred W. Carlson	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Scandinavian Melodies
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"Harvey and Dell"	"John's Other Wife"	"Concert Miniatures"	Scandinavian Melodies
10:30	"Hilltop House"	Jack Berch's Boys	"Just Plain Bill"	"Melody String"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother"	"We Women"	"Woman in White": sk.	"Choir Loft": organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00	War news; music	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Ruth Moss, Interviews	Angus Ross, songs
11:15	"Brenda Curtis"	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	News; "Hits and Bits"	Concert pianist
11:30	'Big Sister': sketch.	Weather; music	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	Cooking School
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Eugene Conley, tenor	"Road of Life": sketch	"Boston Town"	News Service
12:00	"Joyce Jordan"	News; talk; "Checkerboard Time": stocks	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"Girl Marries"		"The O'Neills": sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home Hour	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Sports; weather; tide
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"		"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	National Farm and Home Hour	News Service	Women's Club News	"Pages From the Classical Album"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"		"Don Artiste," pianist	"Cafe Continental"	
1:30	"Road of Life"	News Service	Marjorie Mills Hour	Sports reports	"Pages From the Classical Album"
1:45	"This Day Is Ours"	"The Rambler"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Voice of Experience"	
2:00	Dramatic sketch	Harry Kogen's Orchestra; vocalists	"Betty and Bob"	Boston Red Sox-New York baseball game	Talk; music
2:15	Dramatic sketch		"Grimm's Daughter"		"Musical Mailbox"
2:30	"Your Family"	"Manhattan Melodies"	"Valiant Lady": sketch	Boston Red Sox-New York baseball game	Evelyn Cornett, songs
2:45	Enoch Light's Orch.	Norman Cloutier's Or.	Hymns of All Churches		News Service
3:00	News Service	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Boston Red Sox - New York baseball game	Sport reports
3:15	"About Us"	Dramatic sketch	"Ma Perkins": sketch		Sport reports
3:30	"Swing Serenade"	"Favorite Waltzes"	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Red Sox - New York baseball game	Sport reports
3:45	"Swing Serenade"	News; weather	"Guiding Light": sketch		Sport reports
4:00	Goldman Ensemble	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Boston Red Sox - New York baseball game	Sport reports
4:15	"Time for Dancing"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": serial		Sport reports
4:30	Charles Hector's Orchestra	Club Matinee: variety	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Boston Red Sox - New York baseball game	Sport reports
4:45		Club Matinee; news	"Midstream": sketch		Sport reports
5:00	Network program	Les Brown's Orchestra	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	"Men and Books"	Les Brown's Orchestra	"The O'Neills": drama	Ireene Wicker, songs	Sport reports
5:30	Drama; music	Adult Education talk	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Frank Ryan, comment	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Bill Elliot, songs	News; sports	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sports comment	Dinner Dance	Talk; music	News Service	Sport comment
6:45	Talk; war news	Lowell Thomas, news	Political talk	Sport reports	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	"Venetian Serenaders"
7:15	"Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen": sketch	European news summary	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	News Service
7:30	"Summer Colony"	"Cloutier Calling"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"; dramatic sketch	Stan Brown's Orchestra
7:45	Buddy Clark; orch.	Bob Evans, sports	"Names in the News"		Harper's Varieties
8:00	"Honolulu Bound": comedy; music	"Midweek Function": swing recordings	"One Man's Family": dramatic sketch	Henry Busse's Orchestra	Housing talk
8:15				Henry Busse's Orchestra	Celia Page, soprano
8:30	Paul Whiteman's Orch.; war news	"Hobby Lobby": Dave Elman, m. c.; guests	Variety program: vocalists; comedy; orch.	Jack Jenny's Orchestra	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45				Jack Jenny's Orchestra	"Prairie Pals"
9:00	Theater: Louis Calhern and Jane Cowl in "Secrets"; comment; music	"Horse & Buggy Days": variety program	"What's My Name": quiz program	Raymond Gram Swing	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15				Edwin C. Hill	
9:30		Paul Martin's Music	George Jessel's Celebrities program	Percy Faith's Music	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45		Paul Martin's Music		Percy Faith's Music	
10:00	Columbia Concert Orchestra	War news: Maurice Spitalny's Orchestra	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	Steve Leonard's Orch.	News Service
10:15				News Service	Leighton's Gray's Orch.
10:30	Sports; news	National Forum: Senator Pittman, Nevada	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	"Romance in Rhythm", "Romance in Rhythm"	Leo Mack's Orchestra Venetian Serenaders
10:45	Music; weather				
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; sports; weather	News Service	Johnnie Davis' Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15	Bob Chester's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Johnnie Davis' Orch.	8 Featheratone's Orch.
11:30	Eddit Duchin's Or.	"Music You Want"	War news: Al Donahue's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	L'ang Swing Orchestra
11:45	Eddit Duchin's Or.	Horace Heidt's Orch.		Dick Jurgen's Orch.	News Service

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Sept. 27

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
Shortwave		
2:30	WRUL	11.79mc
5:00	WRUL	11.79mc
10:00	WRUL	11.73mc

Station WRUL

For Wednesday, Sept. 27

(11.73mc-25.6m)

9:00 p. m.—Understanding Music: Dr. Donald J. Grout, Harvard University.

9:30 p. m.—Looking Starwards. Dr. Loring B. Andrews: "Other Planets."

FALL FOLIAGE
'ROUND THE MOUNTAINS GALLOP
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Leave Reading 9:17 a. m.
Arrive Boston North Station 9:30 p. m.
Reservations limited to 500. Call Capitol 5070. Children under 12 half fare, children under 5 free.
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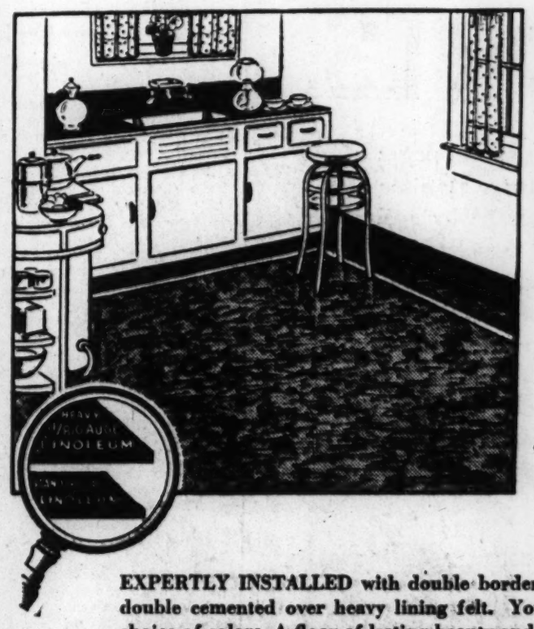

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AT DUDLEY ST. TERMINAL, BOSTON

St. Anselm's Will Be Heavy Opposition for Huskies—Tabor, Williams Come Through

Northeastern Squad Facing Strong Hawk Team Saturday

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

One of the best of this year's crop of New England college football teams arrives in Boston Saturday when Coach Cleo O'Donnell leads his Hawks of St. Anselm's onto Huntington Field, Brookline, to open the season here with Northeastern.

Hardly a college in this region, major or minor, but would have its troubles with the blue-jerseyed Hawks, who are rich in veterans and substitutes. Out of the total of 11 regulars last year, eight have returned, including the spearhead of their attack, Ray McLean.

Grange's Number

Raymie, wearing No. 77 on his back, the same number which Red Grange popularized from coast to coast, would have been an All-America if he had gone to a larger college, in the opinion of most of the experts who have seen him perform.

A star for four years at Cushing Academy, McLean is the head man in the short punt formation from which St. Anelm's runs most of its plays, and he handles the ball on nearly every play. The Hawks last year took Northeastern apart to the tune of a 41-to-6 score. At halftime, however, the Hawks were ahead by only 7 to 0, a score which ballooned when the Huskies tired toward the end of the game.

Facing this team, which battled Boston College to a scoreless tie—but earned a moral victory—in the mud at Alumni Field last year, will be a Husky eleven which is even yet in process of development. Only this morning Coach Jimmy Dunn announced that he was sure of just four starters for Saturday's game.

All Lettermen

The four are Capt. Connie Sullivan, and Carl Johnson at end, and Gerry DeNapoli and Charlie Abend at guard. All are lettermen, with Sullivan and Johnson being three-year veterans. The rest of the Northeastern line-up remains in doubt.

Ordinarily Mel Warshaw, the husky Roxbury Memorial star, would be listed for starting duty, but illness may keep him out of the game entirely. In line for his vacant tackle spot and the corresponding berth on the other side of the line are Fred Cusick, Dean Williams, Jim Jefferson, and Jim Sanford.

The center position is still a toss-up between the veteran Art Anderson, and sophomore Phil Sheridan, while the backfield remains even more in doubt. Joe Beaton and Ed Barry are battling for the wingback post, Ronnie Tubbs is being pushed by Mario Montimaggi for blocking back, Alex Struzziero and Ray Yetten are rated almost on a par for fullback, and Ken Harding and Bob Gurney are on even terms for tailback.

Backfield Bothers

This backfield is Dunn's chief problem as he awaits the tilt with St. Anselm's. Although all these boys are struggling for starting honors, the chances are that all will see an equal amount of service, for they comprise practically all the backfield talent. Jimmy has two other boys, Jack Caswell and Abe Winograd, upon whom he can call, but there the list stops. In contrast, the line may turn out pretty well, inasmuch as it is at least two deep at every position, and three deep at guard and tackle.

Missed most in the backfield is a successful passing combination to take the place of last year's Connolly and Flumere setup. Yetten and Harding are only fair passers and as yet no one has impressed with his receiving ability. Harding remains the best of the kickers, with Barry running a close second.

Dunn's final additions to his starting line-up will probably be postponed until Thursday, following scrimmages under the arc lights tonight and tomorrow night. The freshmen, who open their season against St. John's at Danvers Saturday, will continue to provide the opposition for the varsity.

Getliffe to Report

LONDON, Ont. (CP)—Ray Getliffe, London's contribution to the National Hockey League, who was sold by the Boston Bruins to the Montreal Canadiens, will report to the Flying Frenchmen for preseason training next month.

Getliffe has kept in shape during the summer months by playing golf. He competed in the Canadian Amateur at Montreal and the Canadian Open at Saint John, N. B

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

A Year Ago Today

Chicago Cubs beat St. Louis, 6-3, for seventh straight victory to climb within a game and a half of the League Leading Pirates, who were idle.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow—Fenway Park—3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. NEW YORK
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Hub. 2195

SPORTS

The regular daily sports pages of The Christian Science Monitor include expert coverage by special writers as well as Associated Press reports of current golf tournaments at home and abroad.

The Monitor's readers enjoy the clean, sportsmanlike way in which the best athletics and games are reviewed in its sports pages. You will find them distinctive, accurate, and entertaining.

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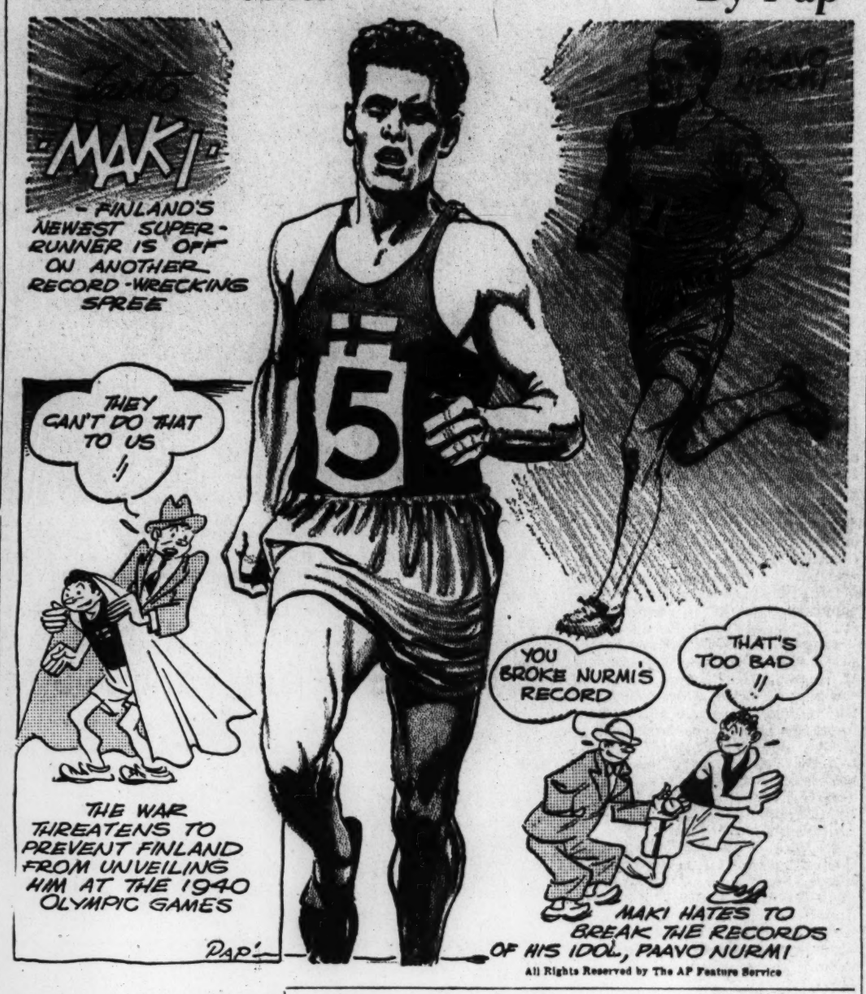
Record Wrecker —By Pap'


MAKI
FINLAND'S NEWEST SUPER-RUNNER IS OFF ON ANOTHER RECORD-WRECKING SPREE
5
THEY CAN'T DO THAT TO US !!
THE WAR THREATENS TO PREVENT FINLAND FROM UNVEILING HIM AT THE 1940 OLYMPIC GAMES
YOU BROKE NURMI'S RECORD
THAT'S TOO BAD !!
MAKI HATES TO BREAK THE RECORDS OF HIS IDOL, PAAVO NURMI
PAP'
All Rights Reserved by The AP Feature Service

Finland is hoping against hope that the Olympic Games can be held in 1940 as scheduled. Finland took over the task of staging the Olympic meeting when Japan became occupied in China and cancelled the games which were to take place in Tokyo.

It would be a downright shame if Finland does not have the opportunity to show off its latest distance running sensation, Taisto Maki, in the international games. The wholesale manner in which Maki has been shattering records lends foundation to the claim that Finland has another super-runner in this sturdy athlete.

In Finland they claim Maki is greater than Paavo Nurmi. That is, indeed, quite a claim. And yet the records show that Maki a year ago clipped 4.1s. off Nurmi's supposedly untouchable 10,000-meter mark of 30m. 6.1s. In his latest effort at the distance a short time ago, Maki lowered the mark to 29m. 52.2s.

Earlier this summer, Maki created world records of 8:53.2 for two miles, 13:42.4 for three miles, and 14:08.8 for 5,000 meters. The world records which Paavo Nurmi set for these distances were 8:59.2, 13:52.6 and 14:28.2. On the strength of the comparative records, Maki would lead Nurmi to the tape by many yards.

Maki's splurge into the international picture has been comparatively recent, although he is a veteran of 29 years. Five years ago, he won a national title in Finland but his fame was pretty much confined to his native land.

Like all Finnish runners, Maki has idolized Nurmi. The great Paavo deserves much of the credit for Maki's current form for Nurmi has coached him and, on most of his record-breaking ventures, actually planned the time schedules which made his success possible. Because of this, Maki actually feels badly whenever he removes one of Nurmi's records from the books.

—Pap'

Olympets Hosts To Alling Girls Of Springfield

The third Springfield team of the year will invade the Hub tonight when the Alling Rubber Girls of that City, engage the Olympets at the Garden in the feature game of the usual twin bill.

The Alling Girls will be following two fine teams from their home town into Boston. The Spaulding Girls and the Fisk team from Springfield have both engaged the Pets, and have made fine showings. The Fisk team holds a win over the local lasses to its credit.

The Alling team has enjoyed a very successful season having won 25 games in 31 starts against some of the best teams in Massachusetts. The Olympets will be at full strength for the Alling game. Mary Pratt of Wollaston will be on the mound for the locals and will be shooting for her eighth straight win.

In the preliminary game the Totem Pole Girls will meet the Worcester entry in a Metropolitan League game. The Totem team has shown continuous improvement, and downed the second-place Rohoboth Milkmaids on their last effort. The Worcester, while holding down the cellar spot, managed to down the Totem team when the two rivals last met.

Tomorrow's Baseball

By the Associated Press

National League

Brooklyn at New York; Boston at Philadelphia; Chicago at Pittsburgh; St. Louis at Cincinnati.

American League

Detroit at St. Louis; Philadelphia at Washington; New York at Boston; Cleveland at Chicago (2, one day game and one night game).

Sporting Around the Hub

Nettelbladt Leads at Salem

As the New England pro golfers began the final 36 holes of their championship at Salem Country Club, Harry Nettelbladt of Framingham held the halfway lead with a score of 148.

Just one stroke behind were the defending champion, Harold (Jug) McSpaden of Winchester, and Johnny Thoren of Woodland. In a triple tie at 150 were Tony Manero of Salem, the 1936 national open champion, Ed Burke of Wianno, and Jerry Gianferante of Calais, Maine.

Not one of the pros was able to match the par-72 figure for the course. A high wind and lack of deft putting touches bothered practically everyone. Only three of the boys were able to card 73's—McSpaden, Burke, and Gianferante.

* * *

Postponement of the Lesley Cup Matches, originally scheduled to be played at The Country Club this Saturday and Sunday has been announced by the Massachusetts Golf Association. Canada's inability to attend this year because of war conditions was given as the reason. C. Campbell Patterson, President of the Association, declared that consideration was given to holding the matches between the remaining teams from Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania, but that is was decided that holding the affair without Canadian representation would not constitute Lesley Cup competition in the true sense. New York now holds the cup. This marks the first interruption since the war years of 1917 and 1918. The series began in 1905.

* * *

Commonwealth Country Club announces its final tournament of the year, an 18-hole handicap medal play affair tomorrow and Thursday, under auspices of the M. G. A. Prizes will be given for low gross and low nets in two classes, A (0 to 15 handicaps) and B (16 to 30 handicaps).

* * *

George R. Jacobus, President of the Professional Golfers' Association of America, has announced receipt of a communication from Commander Roe, Secretary of the British P. G. A., officially notifying him that the British team will be unable to come to the United States for the Ryder Cup Matches. Despite this fact, however, an American team will probably be made up, just for the honor and glory.

* * *

Woodland Golf Club, Auburndale, will be the scene of the Advertising Club of Boston's annual golf outing on Friday of this week. A full day of golf will be followed by a steak or lobster dinner in the clubhouse.

* * *

Yesterday was a bad day for the football coaches. Nearly all had some complaint to make—scrimmages were not satisfactory, "Whosis" was falling down on the job, the team in general was not shaping up well, or shifts were in order. Here follow a few cases: Dick Harlow of Harvard had his "worst practice of the fall" and shifted Mose Hallet, varsity tackle candidate for two years, to running guard; Jimmy Dunn of Northeastern was thoroughly dissatisfied with Saturday's scrimmage, and ordered two more for today and tomorrow, although his opening game comes Saturday; Dick Hanley of Boston University made five changes in his first-string line-up as he scratched around to put together a starting eleven; Earl Blaik of Dartmouth was "disappointed" in Saturday's scrimmage and made three shifts in his varsity line-up; Frank Leahy of Boston College was "not too enocouraged" by the varsity's blocking exhibition; Lew Manly of Tufts was disappointed by the failure of several veterans to report. And so it went.

* * *

Wonder what would happen if all the above-named gentlemen pronounced themselves satisfied or happy about the whole thing on the same day? Probably an old, old institution—the coaches' Weeping Room—would pass from the American scene.

G. C.

Nine Left In A. B. C. Running

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Sept. 26 (AP)—Three more teams fell by the wayside in the American Baseball Congress here yesterday, leaving nine in the running for the championship to be decided next Sunday.

Four of the nine are unbeaten—Battle Creek Post Products, Chattanooga, Liden, N. J., and Chicago Heights—while the others have each lost once. Battle Creek United Steel and Wire, Owatonna, Minn., and Fresno, Calif. were eliminated yesterday. Owatonna and Fresno are enroute home along with Shelbyville, Mo., Bourborville, Ky., Fork, S. C., and Renner, S. D., put out Sunday. Bancroft beat Fresno, 15-3, and Randolph Field, Texas put out the Wire, 8-6, yesterday afternoon, after Owatonna had fallen before the one-hit hurling of Franklin Schultz of Fremont, Neb., yesterday morning, 6-0.

Unbeaten Grid Teams Likely To Be Scarce

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 (AP)—In a week or two, the football season may follow its customary course with more than the usual number of upsets, but from the way things have gone so far it may be hard to find any unbeaten grid teams when the 1939 campaign ends.

There were only 16 undefeated and untied at the finish of the regular season last fall. Three of those were knocked off in post-season "Bowl" games. Perhaps twice as many came through with only ties to mar their records.

This season, the schedules look harder. Because of the increased popularity of passing and the fact that even little teams are acting tough, it will take a really great team to come through unscathed. There just aren't any "soft" spots any more.

Preliminary Surprises

In preliminaries of the past two weeks—hardly more than warm-ups for next Saturday's general openings — Vanderbilt, Southeastern Conference power, was held to a tie by Tennessee Polytech in a game figured as a tuneup for Saturday's big game with Rice; Texas Tech, one of last season's unbeaten 16, was knocked off by Texas Mines; Centenary, which has played on even terms with the big Southwestern teams for years, lost to Louisiana Normal and Hardin Simmons, and the University of San Francisco, one of the strong Pacific Coast "independent" teams, was belted by St. Mary's of San Antonio and San Jose State.

To top that off, even St. Ambrose has been beaten. The little Iowa College had not lost a game in 31 starts since October, 1935, but with nine lettermen gone the first game went, 6-0, to Cornell College.

Certain to Go Down

Even if there are no upsets this week, plenty of strong teams are certain to go down.

For example, five major teams from last year's unbeaten list start against rivals who may spoil their 1939 chances. Tennessee tackles North Carolina State; Duke meets Dvidson, one of its leading Southern Conference rivals; mighty Texas Christian plays U. C. L. A. at Los Angeles; Oklahoma faces Southern Methodist, and Georgetown meets Temple.

On top of that, such games as Notre Dame-Purdue, Pittsburgh-Washington, Indiana - Nebraska, Louisiana State-Mississippi, Texas-Florida and Southern California-Oregon and a dozen others of about equal importance are bound to bring a defeat for one good team, or a tie.

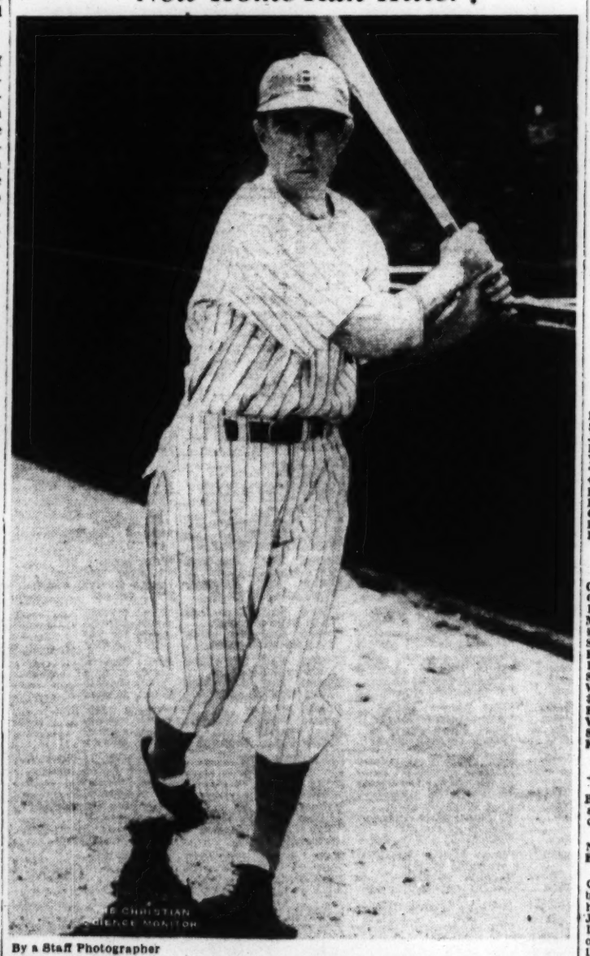
Two Aces on Tenth

TORONTO, Sept. 26 (CP)—Shirley Drew-Smith inscribed his name indelibly in Toronto Golfers' Hall of Fame Sept. 23 when he scored two holes-in-one on the 10th hole of the Toronto Mississauga Golf and Country Club.

His first ace came in the morning, while playing with F. L. Langmuir and F. D. Holliss, and the second in the afternoon, when accompanied by Dr. Harold McClelland and Bill Hamilton. Drew-Smith used the same iron, a No. 5, on the 145-yard hole, which had not been aced previously this year.

Drew-Smith was playing over his home links, scene of the 1931 and 1938 Canadian open tournaments.

New Home-Run Hitter.



By a Staff Photographer

Veteran Johnny Cooney, who has played the infield, has pitched, and is now playing outfield for the Bees, completed a fond hope in New York Sunday when he hit his first major league home run in 15 years and then amazed the scribes by hitting another yesterday.

Red Sox Freshmen Surpass 1938 Record of Veterans

BULLETIN

The doubleheader between the New York Yankees and Boston Red Sox, scheduled for Fenway Park today has been postponed. The teams will play a doubleheader tomorrow.

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Aside from his unbalanced Red Sox pitching staff, Manager Joe Cronin's chief concern this year has centered on the ability of two ambitious but untested young men to fill the shoes of as many departed veterans—veterans who in 1938 compiled highly satisfactory records in touring the American League. We refer, of course, to the attempts of Jim Tabor and Ted Williams to fill the vacancies left by Pinky Higgins and Ben Chapman.

If Cronin's mound problem had straightened itself out as successfully as did the rookie situation, the Red Sox today would be leading instead of trailing the cocky four-time Yankees. In their first full campaigns in pullman and steak company, Jim and Teddy have been immense. They have come through beyond the fondest expectations of the manager, and because of their consistency—Williams in particular—the Sox will finish second in the American standing for the second year running.

Youngsters Excel

Consider the averages. Chapman and Higgins last season had a combined runs-batted-in total of 186. Williams and Tabor this morning had 235, an increase of 49. And there is still a week to go. Chappie in '38 produced only six homers; Higgins had five. The Tabor-Williams combination already has 44. Ben and Pinky piled up 322 base hits between them. Teddy and Jim early today had amassed 346. The veterans last year scored 169 runs together; the youngsters have 202. Experience assembled a batting average of .321, exactly 10 points up on the kids. But the wide advantage in run production erases any lingering suspicion that the freshmen have not filled those well-known shoes in right field and at third base.

Next season Williams and Tabor should represent even greater power in the batter's box. It's the old story of benefiting from a full year of fast schooling. The boys figure to be better acquainted with the pitchers and the parks. By the same rule, the opposition should be better acquainted with them. But the manner in which the freshmen stars have broken in this season, suggests that they will not be bothered by that often-troublesome second year.

Fenway Park Changed

Williams, in particular, should be a more dangerous threat with the playing area smaller at Fenway Park. The balls that he hit up against the bleacher wall in 1939, will be four-baggers in '40.

Incidentally, now that their park is more favorable to a left-hand hitter, the Red Sox can enter the winter trading market open minded. That is, they will not be forced—as in the past—to concentrate entirely on right-handers who can swing for the short barrier in left field. All of which hints that the Yawkey-Collins-Cronin trio will be active at the not-so-distant December meetings.

Through the remainder of the week, the Red Sox will play a part in priming the Yankees for the World Series. After the three games here, the two clubs close out the season with a pair at the New York stadium over the week end. In between, the Sox are at Washington while the Yanks are entertaining the Athletics. The pitching that Joe McCarthy will send against either Cincinnati or the Cardinals, will prep their arms with the potent Boston offense—in fact, the most potent in all of baseball. For the second-straight year, the locals have put together the highest team batting average. The Yankees rank second, as well as first in fielding.

* * *

Briefs . . . All eyes and ears are on Cincinnati today for that crucial series between the Reds and Cardinals . . . It may definitely settle the National League race . . . Johnny Cooney must be eating spinach . . . He went 15 years without hitting a big league homer, yet recently has produced two in as many games at the Polo Grounds . . . The veteran hit one to left on Sunday and reversed his field yesterday.

Vital Series Between Reds And Cardinals Opens Today

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 26 (AP)—Everything is set. The weatherman has promised to hold off on rain despite the agrarian complaints. The field is perfect. The crowd, likely 32,000 men, women, and children with but a single thought, is getting in line.

All they have to do now is play the games. The first-place Cincinnati Reds, Bill McKechnie's 20-year wonders who have turned this 150-year-old town upside down, meet the second-place St. Louis Cardinals, just 3½ games behind, in a historic double-header that means more to Cincinnati right now than any World Series.

Bottom to Top

And if those Reds, who just two years ago were on the bottom of the ladder, who were a band of cast-offs from McKechnie to the batboy, can pack away both of today's games, it's the end and bring on your Yankees.

There are but five games left for both teams after today and a double win would give the Reds a 5½-game lead, which, as mathematics go, would be insuperable, unconquerable, and enough.

Depend On Walters

McKechnie, scholarly, gruff, and cagey, is depending on one of baseball's great pitchers for one game today, probably the opener. The fellow is William Henry Walters, known to the profession as Bucky, who has won 27, including the last six-straight. He is also depending on a yearling who is no lamb, Gene Thompson, who has an 11-5 record.

Manager Ray Blades of the Cards is calling on Curt Davis and Morton Cooper. Curt has beaten the Reds four of five times. Mort carried Paul Derringer to a 3-all tie last month.

Views Are Pertinent

In view of the fact that the burden of proof is on the Cards, whom the Reds ousted from first place 'way back in May with four-straight victories, the views of certain principals and others are pertinent:

Walters—"No one else seemed able to beat the Cards. We've done it before and can do it again."

Blades—"I haven't thought much about it. It's just another game. No, I won't make any predictions."

General Manager Warren C. Giles of the Reds—"We won't have any World Series tickets printed up until after the 28th (last day of Card series)."

The strange thing about this Card set is that people make more of it than of the possibility of the World Series. Around the barber shops and restaurants you hear, "I'd ruther see the St. Looie games. They'll be more fun."

Local Box Score

Bees

Sept. 25

NEW YORK	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Moore, lf	2	1	0	0	3	0	0
Seeds, lf	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Jurges, ss	5	2	2	3	3	5	0
Demaree, cf	1	1	1	3	2	0	0
Young, 1b	4	0	0	0	13	1	0
*Bonura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Scalzi	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Danning, c	5	0	4	5	2	1	0
Dickshot, rf	4	0	1	1	1	0	0
Gleason, 2b	4	0	1	1	2	3	0
Hafey, 3b	4	0	0	0	1	1	0
Lohrman, p	4	0	0	0	1	2	0
Totals	34	6	9	13	27	13	0
BOSTON							
Cooney cf	4	1	1	4	0	0	0
Garms rf	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Hassett 1b	4	0	1	1	9	2	0
Majeski 3b	4	0	1	1	3	3	0
‡Outlaw	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Schuster 3b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hodgin rf	4	2	2	3	2	0	0
Lopez, c	3	1	2	5	3	0	0
Sisti 2b	3	0	0	0	2	2	0
Wietelmann ss	2	0	0	0	3	1	0
§Rowell	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barkley ss	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Viegel p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sullivan p	3	1	1	2	0	2	0
Frankhouse p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	33	5	8	15	¶25	11	0

*Batted for Young in ninth. †Ran for Bonura in ninth. ‡Batted for Wietelmann in seventh. §Ran for Majeski in ninth. ¶One out when winning run scored.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
New York	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	—6
Boston	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	—5

Runs batted in, Danning 2, Dickshot 2, Cooney 2, Demaree, Lopez 3, Jurges. Two-base hits, Sullivan, Danning. Three-base hit, Demaree. Home runs, Cooney, Lopez, Jurges. Double play, Jurges and Young. Left on base, New York 11, Boston 3. Base on balls, by Viegel 2, by Sullivan 6, by Lohrman 2. Struck out, by Sullivan 2, by Lohrman. Hits, off Viegel, 1 in 0 innings (none out in first); off Sullivan, 6 in 8⅓ innings; off Frankhouse, 2 in 0 innings. Losing pitcher, Sullivan. Umpires, Moran, Barr and Stark. Time, 2h. 3m. Attendance, 1,122.

Dartmouth Coach Added as Boston Garden Director

The annual meeting of the stockholders and Board of Directors of the Boston Garden-Arena Corporation was held at the corporation's offices at Boston Garden yesterday.

Officers elected for the ensuing year were Henry G. Lapham, President; Walter A. Brown, Vice President and General Manager; Charles G. Keene, Secretary and Clerk; Arthur C. Wise, Treasurer; Leslie J. Stout, Director of Public Relations; and Edward J. Powers, Assistant Secretary and Treasurer, and assistant to the General Manager. All officers were re-elected.

Board Changes

Two changes have been made in the Board of Directors, with Joseph McGrath being dropped, and Earl Blaik, Dartmouth football coach, Charles Malley, Boston realtor, being added.

The complete Board of Directors reads as follows: Gov. Lewis O. Barrows of Maine, William J. Bingham, Earl Blaik, Walter A. Brown, Joseph F. Conway, Frederick C. Dumaine, Sheldon H. Fairbanks, Edward S. French, William F. Garcelon, Huntington R. Hardwick, Charles G. Keene, Henry G. Lapham, Raymond W. Lapham, Charles A. Malley, Gov. Francis P. Murphy of New Hampshire, E. Roy Speare, Bayard Tuckerman Jr., Robert S. Weeks, Laurence F. Whittemore, and Arthur C. Wise.

The Executive Committee remains the same as it was last year with Henry G. Lapham, Chairman and Walter A. Brown, Vice Chairman, and A. C. Wise, W. F. Garcelon, L. F. Whittemore, S. H. Fairbanks, C. G. Keene, R. W. Lapham, and J. F. Conway, members.

Summer Sale of Football Tickets Runs High in Midwest—Gold on the Gridiron

Ticket Sales on Increase For 1939 Big Ten Football

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Heightened interest in middle western intercollegiate football for 1939 is indicated in reports of advance ticket sales in the Big Ten Conference.

A uniform increase over pre-season ticket demands of 1938 has been reported, in two instances of startling proportions.

Indiana University, with Nebraska and Purdue comprising its home schedule, has reported an advance of 600 per cent over last year, although the remarkable increase is explained by the fact tickets have been on sale throughout the summer.

Michigan Up

Michigan, with a home schedule including Michigan State, Yale and Iowa together with its largest drawing Conference opponents, Minnesota and Ohio State, has reported exceptional interest and an advance in sales of more than 75 per cent.

Having added 7,200 new seats to care for crowds at its games with Marquette, Indiana, Iowa, Texas and Purdue, Wisconsin is certain to play to a considerably greater number than a year ago, and has reported its ticket applications up about 15 per cent. Northwestern, with one of the strongest teams in the Conference, reports ticket sales increased materially for its games with Oklahoma, Wisconsin, Illinois, Purdue and Iowa.

Iowa Far Ahead

Iowa's advance ticket sales are reported "far ahead of 1938, with orders coming in much earlier and holding up exceptionally." The Hawkeyes play Indiana, Notre Dame and Minnesota at home.

Substantial increases have been reported by Ohio State, which will play Missouri, Northwestern, Cornell, Indiana and Illinois at home, and Minnesota, whose home schedule includes Arizona, Purdue, Northwestern, Ohio State and Wisconsin.

Only Chicago and Illinois have not reported definite advances. Maroon authorities, however, expect no decrease in total attendance with a seven-game home schedule which includes Beloit, Wabash, Oberlin, Michigan, Ohio State and a colorful intersectional rival, Harvard.

Late Deadline

A late deadline for ticket applications has given Illinois little opportunity to judge the probable volume of advance sales, but looks for increased interest in Illini team prospects to heighten demands for home games with Bradley, Indiana Michigan, and Wisconsin.

Outside the Big Ten, Notre Dame, among other middle western schools, also has reported a material advance in pre-season sales, as has Pittsburgh in the East. Notre Dame's opener with Purdue has established a record for advance sales, and its home meeting with another Big Ten rival, Northwestern, is expected to prove a highlight of the season.

Polo Champions Rewarded

Wide World

WESTBURY, N. Y.—Members of the Bostwick Field team shown with their trophies after defeating Greentree, 8 to 7, on International Field at the Meadow Brook Club, Sept. 24, for the national open polo title. Left to right: Bobby Gerry, Pete Bostwick, Mrs. John R. Fell, who made the presentations; Ebby Gerry, Eric Tyrell-Martin and Robert E. Strawbridge, Jr., chairman of the United States Polo Association.

Professional Football Uses Baseball Set-Up

The Growth of Pro Football
Last in a Series

By Dillon Graham
Sports Editor, AP Feature Service

The National Football League has always accepted organized baseball as a model for its operation. The draft rule of both has the same objective—procurement of players—but operation is vastly different. For instance, when the baseball Yankees draft a player he becomes the club's absolute property. He may be traded within the league or to any Yankee farm, but not to the National league unless all the American league clubs waive their claims.

Pro football likes to call its draft rule "Preferred Negotiation." After all, that's what it amounts to—the right to negotiate. The league keeps tabs on college seniors. They are asked whether they intend to play pro ball. Candidates are weeded down to 400 by the time the league holds its annual draft. "Draft" players' names are posted on a large board. The bottom teams in the eastern and western divisions receive first selections. The two top division teams must take last choice. This procedure continues until the names are exhausted.

How Draft Works

Last December each team had 20 draft players. No players were bought, the draftees were strictly "futures." For example: The Philadelphia Eagles "drafted" Davey O'Brien. The Eagles had no assurance the T. C. U. star would play. They had only the exclusive right to negotiate with O'Brien. Had Davey refused the club's offer the Eagles could have appealed to the league president for a ruling. If the decision was that the club's offer was fair, O'Brien would have been compelled to play for the Eagles. If the club's terms had been ruled unfair most likely O'Brien would have been declared a free agent, in which case the highest bidding club probably would have signed him.

Here's a peculiarity of the draft. Sid Luckman, a Brooklyn lad, often called Columbia's whole eleven, would have been a "natural" for the N. Y. Giants. But they didn't have a chance because Sid was quickly picked by the Chicago Bears and signed late in July for two years at fancy figures.

Scouting Isn't Necessary

Baseball's elaborate scouting system is well known. There's practically no organized football scouting for talent. It really isn't necessary. Former pro players tip off pro clubs on promising collegians they see. Many former pro players are college coaches and it is only natural that they should remain loyal to their cash-and-carry alma mater.

Pro football, like baseball, also has "farms" and the equivalent of "spring" training. The Washington Redskins traveled across the country to Seattle, Wash., in August to condition for the coming season. The N. Y. Giants went to Duluth, Minn.

The Giants last year set up a farm club at Jersey City in the American Football Association. This year the Chicago Bears established a farm at Newark in the same league. Arlington, Va., in the Dixie league, is Washington's farm.

National league players can't "jump" their clubs because of salary grievances. If they become disgruntled, they generally are traded. If trading is impossible, the club likely will set the player free for there's no fixed waiver price.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Duffy Lewis Rescues Scribes

Caught between the bases . . . And whatever became of Dizzy Dean? . . . Add simile: As scarce as World Series tickets at Cincinnati . . . If it were not for Duffy Lewis, who leads the Boston Bees around the National League circuit by their collective hands, some of the Hub scribes would not have series reservations at the Netherland-Plaza Hotel, the headquarters at Cincy . . . You can depend on "Duff" to come through for the boys . . . The Bees have so many new players in uniform it takes half the day to figure out their daily batting averages . . . Joe Hauser, who hit 69 home runs in the American Association four years ago, played with Sheboygan (Wis.) in the Tri-State League this season.

♪ ♪ ♪

Weekly query: Did Babe Ruth ever hit three home runs in a World Series game? (Answer somewhere below) . . . The Yankees won 30 of their 44 games with the so-called western clubs this year . . . The world champions will go against one more "western" team before turning in their uniforms—either Cincinnati or the Cardinals . . . And Joe McCarthy plans to win that series, also . . . Ray Blades, the Cardinal manager, is rotating only one pitcher regularly—Curt Davis . . . The others run in and out of the bull pen like ants attacking a sugar pile.

♪ ♪ ♪

Another Grove is coming into the American League next year—Orval Grove from Oklahoma City, now property of the Chicago White Sox . . . The Red Sox claim the only French battery in the majors, with Lefebvre pitching and Desautels catching . . . Lefebvre, incidentally, joins the legion of hitting pitchers . . . Joe Cronin sent him up to the plate as a pinch hitter in a recent series with the Yankees and the former Holy Cross boy promptly dropped a single beyond the infield that scored two big runs . . . Joe McCarthy is worrying again . . . He has too many pitchers . . . Ho hum! . . . Has anybody noticed where Brooklyn is in the National League standing? . . . Leo Durocher must be doing it with mirrors.

♪ ♪ ♪

For the third time this season, Lou Gehrig is separated from his beloved Yankees . . . He is not making the current trip to Boston . . . The best defensive team in baseball according to official figures is the Yankees . . . Johnny Cooney, who has knocked around the majors for 15 campaigns, should be ready to retire . . . He has done everything . . . Sunday at the Polo Grounds he hit a home run, the first of his big league career, and yesterday he did it again . . . This is the month batters dislike . . . Early shadows over the playing field interfere with their sight at the plate.

♪ ♪ ♪

The boys in the press row are guessing where Frank Frisch will turn up in 1940 . . . Frankie belongs back in the game and should never have been allowed to leave . . . The same goes for Mickey Cochrane . . . Ted Williams, freshman sensation of the Red Sox, has hit at least one homer in every American League park except New York . . . And the stadium, with its short right field bleachers, should be easy for Ted's powerhouse left-hand swings . . . He gets another chance at that target later this week . . . Answer to above query: Babe Ruth twice hit three home runs in a single World Series game . . . He did it first in the 1926 classic with the Cardinals and repeated in '28, against the same club.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Cardinals are not using Lyn Lary at shortstop . . . Jack Ogden's presence in the Phillie front office means the end of an ancient club policy—that of developing young stars and selling them to the highest bidders . . . If Ogden had arrived two or three years ago, the Phillie mound staff would now be built around Curt Davis, Claude Passeau and Bucky Walters . . . Which wouldn't be bad at all . . . At the moment a few clubs would like to take young Higbe off the Philadelphia payroll . . . However, despite this change of policy, Mulcahy may leave Shibe Park before another season has rolled around.

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..YESTERDAY'S STARS

By the Associated Press

Bill Lohrman and Johnny Dickshot, Giants — Lohrman yielded only eight hits to win his 12th game as Johnny singled home the winning run in the ninth over the Bees.

Ted Lyons, White Sox—Scattered nine hits to gain his 14th victory as he beat the Browns, 4-3.

Game Shifted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—The Georgia-Furman football game, to be played in Greenville, S. C., has been shifted from Saturday afternoon, Oct. 7, to Friday night, Oct. 6. The change in date was at the request of Furman athletic authorities.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	104	43	.707
Boston	87	60	.592
Chicago	84	63	.564
Cleveland	82	66	.554
Detroit	77	70	.524
Washington	63	85	.426
Philadelphia	53	95	.358
St. Louis	41	107	.277

Results Sept. 25

Chicago 4, St. Louis 3.
Only game scheduled.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	98	54	.633
St. Louis	89	57	.610
Brooklyn	79	66	.545
Chicago	80	69	.537
New York	73	72	.503
Pittsburgh	67	81	.453
Boston	60	84	.417
Philadelphia	44	101	.303

Results Sept. 25

New York 6, Boston 5.
Only game scheduled.

Punts and Passes

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK—Columbia's Lou Little, never noted for optimism, almost has gone overboard about his team this year. After completing two weeks of double-duty drills, Lou admitted the squad was as far advanced as he had expected, and that the remaining time before the season opener against Yale would be devoted mainly to polishing off rough spots. Lou quickly added, however, that with Yale, Army and Princeton as the Lions' first three opponents, there was trouble in sight. "We'll have to out-smart them to win," he said.

♪ ♪ ♪

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—The Notre Dame-Purdue game Saturday should be more than just a contest between two of the Midwest's leading teams. There's a hard-to-figure sidelight in the clash between Notre Dame's "S-men" (Bob Saggau, Ben Sheridan and Harry Stevenson) and Purdue's "Three Bees" (Jack Brown, Lou Brock and Mike Bylene). The "S-men" have some competition this year from Bill McGannon, who rates ahead of Stevenson and Sheridan, but all hands agree he belongs to the group because of his nickname—Slug.

♪ ♪ ♪

DURHAM, N. C.—No one really has to worry much about Duke's chances in the Southern Conference this year, even though last season's "Iron Dukes" are gone. Coach Wallace Wade has had some trouble picking his strongest lineup, but he reports at least 25 boys have been on the No. 1 team at various times.

♪ ♪ ♪

PITTSBURGH — Carl Nery, whose kicking has been a highlight of Duquesne's games in past seasons, is a versatile player. He started as an end in his sophomore year; was shifted to tackle at the start last season, then was tossed into the fullback slot. This fall, he's back at the left end job, but ready to move at a moment's notice.

♪ ♪ ♪

Mose Hallett, one of six lettermen on the Harvard squad and a useful tackle for two seasons, is about to make a new start in the gridiron business. Figuring Tom Healey and Sophomore Verne Miller can handle the tackle jobs well enough, Coach Dick Harlow has moved Hallett to guard in an effort to strengthen that part of the line.

♪ ♪ ♪

UNIVERSITY, Miss.—Although there's a good-sized group of veterans on the Mississippi squad, the sophomores may get first crack at Louisiana State Saturday night. Sophs who have been wroking on the first team are C. P. Swinney, center; Larry Hazel, left guard; Chet Kozel and John Pivarnik, tackles; Billy Sam and Junie Hovious, halfbacks, and Merle Hapes, fullback. "And," adds Coach Harry Mehre, "they'll stick unless the older men start working."

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NORMAN, Okla. — Although Oklahoma's Sooners have plenty of loyal supporters, Coach Tom Stidham isn't taking chances on having a rival scout or two slip in among them. He opened the practice field gates yesterday "for one day only." Some 1,500 fans, including Governor Leon C. Phillips, turned out, but all they saw was a routine workout, mostly on fundamentals.

Wilson Receives President's Cup

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (AP)—Harold Wilson of Ingersoll, Ont., received from President Roosevelt today the President's Cup, emblematic of his victory in the speed boat races here over the week end.

Wilson was the first person, other than an American, ever to win the cup. Mrs. Wilson accompanied him to the White House.

And Talking of . . . Recreation

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Active Leisure Encouraged

LONDON—Today, as British sports folk rally to aid the Government in time of war, it makes a welcome change of thought to reflect how latterly the Government has rallied to aid British sports folk—actual and potential—in times of peace. By helping to provide more and more facilities for active recreation and by encouraging more and more people to use them. Which is the aim, and in no negligible measure the achievement, of the National Fitness Council for England and Wales, set up after the passing of the Physical Training and Recreation Act in July 1937.

Before me as I write is the official report upon the first year's working of the "National Fitness" campaign, issued by the Council, and it reveals that the huge sum of £1,217,742 has been allotted by the Grants Committee toward the cost of 603 schemes for increasing the nation's physical training amenities. Translated into terms of increased opportunity for games-playing and exercise generally, this means more football pitches, swimming baths, running tracks, lawn tennis courts, cricket fields, bowling greens, hockey pitches, rowing boats, community centers, clubs, village halls, gymnasia, camping sites, youth hostels and what not else along the same lines.

Promising Start

It means also that a promising start has been made upon the mighty task of providing the populace—especially the younger members of it—with facilities of this kind commensurate to the need for such things.

"Years of solid work will be needed before there can be any pause," says the report, written before the war gave pause to so many constructive undertakings, and this is easy to believe when we read also "There are 50 towns, each of more than 25,000 people and together having a total population of approximately 2,000,000 in which there is no single swimming bath."

Actually, the National Fitness Council for England and Wales is two bodies under one name—the Advisory Council for England and Wales, and a Grants Committee, on whose recommendations the Board of Education may make grants, for various purposes specified in the Act. The Council and the Committee, though separate, operate in close association with a staff common to both.

N. F. C. Aim

It is emphasized that the aim of the N. F. C. is not to effect any change in the attitude of the British to their sport, to make them reach general standards of development, or to regiment them in any set plan of physical training.

It is recognized that a great variety of public authorities and voluntary organizations—national and local, big and small—have, in their various ways, been working for many years toward the dual end that the National Fitness Council has in view. And the Act of 1937 was framed to supplement their efforts by furnishing local authorities with new powers, giving authorities and voluntary bodies access to fresh funds, facilitating the wide co-operation essential to success on a national scale, and—perhaps the most important consideration of all—educating public opinion to an appreciation of the part that recreative physical training, sport, games and other forms of exercise can play in the furtherance of individual happiness and national well-being.

For its success, then, a campaign such as the National Fitness Council has undertaken must depend on the extent to which it is enthusiastically supported by the individual — on the extent to which, in the words of the Council's report: "People of every age —but especially of the younger generation"—realize that they are called to make a personal effort. . . ."

Now, one of the greatest problems confronting the Council has been that of directing the said effort profitably, when it has been forthcoming. For increased facilities are of no great account unless there is an adequate supply of leaders to organize the proper use of them. Indeed, at every point in the program's unfoldment, leadership or the absence of it, has been the determining factor. The governing bodies of certain sports have been greatly helpful in this connection—some have been assisted by grants to appoint "National Organizers" and coaches—but there has been difficulty in obtaining sufficient trained leaders owing to the limited number of colleges where the training they require can be properly obtained and the fact that there are insufficient full-time jobs going to inspire many people to undergo concentrated preparation for them.

Ultimately it is hoped—in happier times than these—to have a nucleus of highly qualified full-time instructors who will train a larger number of part-time leaders.

Vim Wins Opener

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Sept. 26 (AP)—Harold S. Vanderbilt's Vim, a consistent winner in all kinds of competition this year, won the first race of the series of five for 12-meter yachts sponsored by the New York Yacht Club yesterday.

Sailing in a strong southeast wind, all three of Vim's rivals had sails blown out during the race. Vim's victory was protested by Frederick T. Bedford, whose Nyala finished third, after they had come close to a collision at the start. The protest will be heard by the race committee.

A shift in the wind just before the start caused trouble and three of the four yachts came up to the line too soon. Vim was squeezed between Nyala and the Committee Boat but managed to slip through. Nyala got away in the lead, but on the weather leg the second time around the triangular course, Vim worked into the lead.

The Vanderbilt yacht went on to complete the 20-mile course in 2h. 36m. 5s. Clinton H. Crane's Gleam, which had to go back and start again after being forced over the line before the gun, passed Nyala on the run home. Van Santvoored Merle-Smith's Seven Seas came in last, 6½ minutes behind the winner.

Norman E. Brookes, Australian, a tennis great 25 years ago, is now Sir Norman.

Friedl Pfeifer to Head Sun Valley Ski School

SUN VALLEY, Idaho — Friedl Pfeifer, one of the world's greatest skiers and ski teachers, will head Sun Valley Ski School this winter.

Appointment of Pfeifer and a strong staff of instructors was announced by the Sun Valley management together with several new developments at the great winter sports resort in Idaho. The developments include:

Construction of a fourth ski lift at Sun Valley—one of the longest in the world.

Building of a new combination mountain cabin, restaurant and observatory high in the Sawtooth Mountains.

Construction of four new Skiers' Chalets.

Pfeifer was born in St. Anton am Arlberg 28 years ago. When he was but 14, he became an instructor in Hannes Schneider's, famous ski school at St. Anton am Arlberg.

Pfeifer was trainer of both men's and women's Austrian Olympic ski teams in 1935 and 1936 and was personal instructor to Prince Nikolai of Rumania (brother of King Carol) in those years.

He was racing coach and trainer of the U. S. Women's International ski team each winter from 1936 to 1939, and the latter year at Sun Valley—the first time that the team had ever trained on American soil.

In the summer of 1938, Pfeifer accepted the head instructorship in a ski school in Kosciuzko, Australia. In the winter of that year, he was engaged as special racing coach in the Sun Valley Ski School, an appointment that resulted in his being named head instructor of the school for the coming winter.

Of the hundreds of important meets in which Pfeifer has placed high, the following are most outstanding:

1934—Second place in the F. I. S. world championships at Murin, Switzerland. Toni Seelos beat him in combined results by the slim margin of 3 points.
1935—Won the Gross Glockner downhill race in Austria, setting a record time of 2m.51s which has not yet been broken. The Gross Glockner is one of the hardest downhill races in the world, the course dropping 3,600 feet over glacial snow.
1936—Won Gross Glockner again. Also won the Arlberg Kandahar at St. Anton, considered among toughest of combined downhill and slalom races in the world.
1937—Won Parseen Cup, Davos, Switzerland, in combined downhill and slalom.
1938—Won first place in slalom and second place in combined downhill and slalom, third annual Sun Valley open competition for the Harriman cup.

The new lift is being built on Bald Mountain, one of Idaho's highest peaks, and its highest point will be 9,200 feet above sea level, thus making skiing certain from Nov. 15 to April 15. The lift, one of the longest in the world, is being constructed in three units or stages, the total length to the summit being more than two miles.

Passengers will change lifts at the end of each stage, the trip from the Wood River canyon bottom to the summit requiring about 20 minutes. Chairs on the new lift will be equipped with newly designed windbreaks extending from head to feet, and there will be special brackets on which to rest feet and skis.

The new Bald Mountain cabin is being erected at the end of unit two of the lift, at an elevation of 7,876 feet. It will be a combination shelter hut, restuarant and observatory, the main portion of which will be octagonal and entirely glassed in. In the center will be a large four-sided fireplace, and out-of-doors there will be terrace for sun bathing and dining.

Rooms similar to accommodations in the present Skiers' Chalet will be available to approximately 200 additional guests in the four new Skiers' Chalets now under construction. Each room will be equipped with four bunk-type beds.

English Soccer

LONDON, Sept. 26 (AP)—The English Football League is proceeding with plans for formation of regional groups for wartime competition. It is understood groups will be formed in seven districts, but competitive football is not likely to start before Oct. 10.

Under present plans 16 teams will make up the London group, with 12 teams each in Manchester, Midlands and Northwestern tournaments. Northeastern, West, and South Yorkshire groups will each have 10 teams.

Georgia Invitation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—University of Georgia athletic officials have announced that every high school student in the state had been invited to attend, free of charge, the opening Bulldog football game, against Citadel on Sept. 30.

The first commercial ball game drew 1,500 spectators.

Walter Hagen, Jr., captains Notre Dame's golf team.

Mothboat Regatta in October

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.— Racers of tiny sailing craft from Maine to Florida and from the Great Lakes to Pontchartrain are entered in the 1939 International Mothboat Regatta to be held here Oct. 20, 21, and 22.

From waters a thousand or more miles away erstwhile sailors ranging in age from 12 to 75 will lift their distinctive little boats. Packed on top of cars, stowed in trucks, or rolling trailer-like behind roadsters, from 50 to 100 one-man sail boats will arrive here to be launched upon the placid Pasquotank for the three-day events.

There is no regatta quite like it. The mothboat was born in Elizabeth City, the creation of Capt. Joel Van Sant, and already has spread around the world. A diminutive boat, fast and highly maneuverable, it attracts landlubbers who want to be sailors, as well as saltwater fans who want to be crew as well as skipper.

The little boats offer ample opportunity for the exercise of skill and judgment, and yet are not so complicated as to rule out the occasional or dry-land sailor. As proof, last year's winner of the Antonia World's Championship event was a youngster, Billy Cox of Norfolk, who beat a three-time champion, besides a numerous field which included an enthusiastic tar 75 years old.

The mothboat regatta is a homey, clannish affair. From scores of distant points, the racers gather, renew acquaintances from the previous regatta, and mix their three days of racing with dances, barbecue dinners and other festivities. The sailors—men and women, boys and girls—come from almost every walk of life, but for the threeday regatta are feverishly gregarious in their common hobby.

The 1939 regatta will include national open races, girls and boys classes, international team races, and various trophy races, including the race for the Antonia cup, emblematic of the World's Championship.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS

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Antiques
Architecture

Home Building and Furnishing

A Tuesday Page

Decorative
Arts

Photos by Paul J. Weber and Staff Photographer

The kitchen was also the dining room, and has been furnished with this dresser, table, and a set of four chairs, all contemporary with the building of the house.

The Mission House at Stockbridge

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

Few are the people who are not strongly attracted to those quiet villages of New England which still hold much of their aspect of a century ago and earlier. Even the hurrying motorist is likely to drive slowly on streets overarched by great elms, beyond which are shaded lawns of homes that suggest established security, calm and comfort, enjoyed by successive generations of occupants.

That visitor is fortunate who is already well acquainted with other old villages, for he knows that the story of each one newly seen would hold fresh entertainment, with a succession of chapters and episodes full of drama—gay, serene and tragic in turn.

This appreciative person would know instantly, by passing along the Main Street of Stockbridge, Mass., that here the town's chronicle would be rich in personalities and events, and that residents of influence have long loved and cherished it. Evidences of this are the substantial dignity of the homes; the clean green of wide grass plots between macadam and curbs; all shops grouped in a small section; the absence of garages and all else unsightly; no gasoline stations in sight, and but one solitary pump. All this excites admiration, and curiosity will find that back of it are three generations of zeal for public good and of community co-operation.

One of the most important benefactions, and a recent one, is a building sure to be noticed by all entering the village. It stands at a corner on Main Street, the only unpainted house in its whole length, yet its doorway is the finest of all to be seen here; and the house was built just two centuries ago, the year the town was chartered.

It stood on a hill outside the village until a few years ago, where it was built by the Rev. John Sergeant. It served as school house and place of worship, as well as being his home, for he had come to this wild section five years earlier as a missionary to the Indians, and this was the Mission House.

For some years before the owners would consent to sell this building, Miss Mabel Choate had been eager to secure and preserve it. She did obtain it about twelve years ago, when it was taken down with greatest care, moved to its present location and faithfully re-erected. She has furnished it as it might have looked in Sergeant's time, containing numerous articles that are associated with him. It is open to the public, its restoration inscribed to the memory of her parents, Joseph Hodges Choate and Caroline Dutcher Sterling, his wife.

An Impressive Facade

Approaching the Mission House, one is impressed by the length of the street side—about 2½ times its height to the eaves. This is quite without ornament except for the doorway, which is notable for its size, fine proportions, and excellent details. Fortunately, the original double doors survived, completing this important architectural feature.

The house is placed on a wide lot which gives the spacious setting its dignity calls for, and at a corner next the street is a harmonious little building that might have been an old time shoe-making shop. This is the visitors' entrance lodge.

At a rear corner of the lot, partly hidden by trees, a red barn has been simulated, with the custodian's apartment on its second floor and a line of sheds of an old type adjoining it. The whole large plot has been planted, landscaped with great skill and sympathy by Fletcher Steele. All sorts of herbs, plants and shrubs found in gardens of the mid 1700's are placed in borders or beds with apparent casual freedom, so effectively has art hidden his efforts.

All this attention given to grounds and the completion of a homestead of the period, gives a setting of dignity and comfort suited to the character and work of John Sergeant.

A graduate from Yale, he was tutor there when called at 24 to be the missionary which the Housatonic Indians had requested the authorities in Boston to send to them. The London Society for Propagation of the Gospel, pledged £100 a year for the support of the desired man, a large salary for the times.

The tribe which had called him was friendly to whites from the first, and seems to have been highly respected for its intelligence and morality. In the 15 years the Rev. John Sergeant was their minister and leader, the number within reach grew from under 50 to more than 400, and a tract six miles square was set apart for them, including the present township of Stockbridge. Sergeant taught them common school subjects as well as religion, translating into their language most of the New Testament and some of the Old. Manual labor was included, with agriculture for boys, and sewing, cooking and housekeeping for girls.

New England ministers encouraged the boarding-school plan, and the London Society further supported it. One London minister offered £500 annually; the Rev. Isaac Watts sent £70, and a copy of his "Improvement of the Mind." The Prince of Wales, Dukes of Cumberland and Dorset and others were liberal subscribers.

The chaplain of the Prince of Wales, Dr. Francis Ayscough, presented to the Indian church in 1745 the Bible in two folio volumes, the covers tooled and inscribed in gold. Through the sad experiences later years brought to this tribe as they were moved repeatedly westward, these volumes were cherished as their most precious possessions.

Their Great Bible Found in Wisconsin

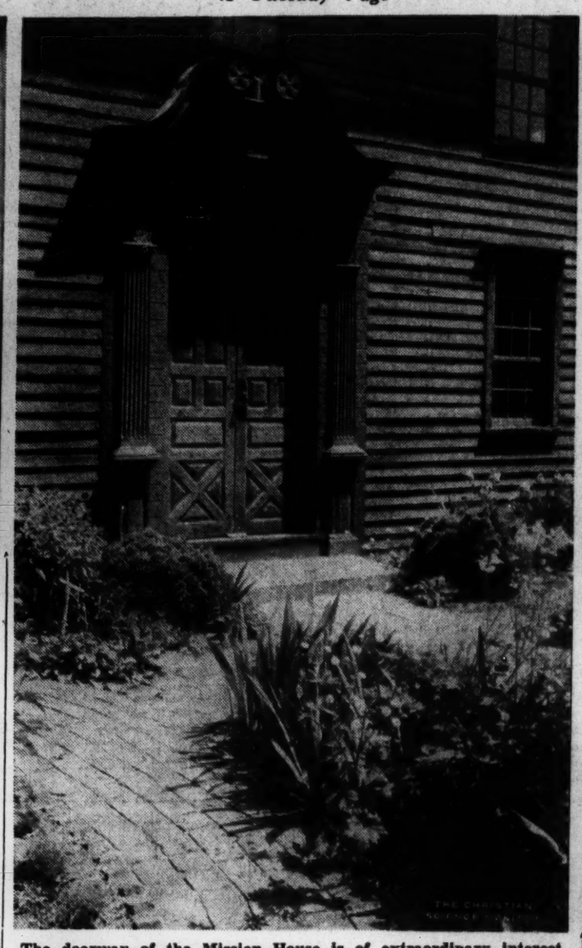
In 1930, when only a few members were left, the elders and trustees of their John Sergeant Memorial Church of Red Springs, Wisconsin, sold them to Miss Choate for preservation here. So, almost incredibly, they have returned to the house where they were first kept and used nearly two centuries before. But it was not by chance or accident that they are here after passing through hazards of travels and of want among their owners. Miss Choate has kept informed of their whereabouts for years before they could be acquired, patiently and confidently waiting while aware that collectors with long purses also wanted them.

Entering from the garden side, one immediately meets associations with the strong and sympathetic personality who dwelt and worked here. The first thing noticed is his unique and roomy cabinet with panelled doors, drawers and enclosed shelves, that stood in the house until 1867 and is most fortunately back again. On one side of it hangs a 1734 engraving of Governor Belcher, and on the other a copy of Pelham's 1747 portrait of Governor Shirley. Both these men were friends and supporters of Sergeant.

In the same little room hangs a clock dated 1749, such as might have been here originally, made by Richard Manning of Salem a three times great-uncle of Miss Choate. Over this, on the second floor is the study of John Sergeant, with his much-worn arm chair standing beside such a table as he might have had there. Here too hang contemporary engravings, these being of two leading ministers of the Massachusetts Colony who esteemed this brilliant missionary as a fellow divine.

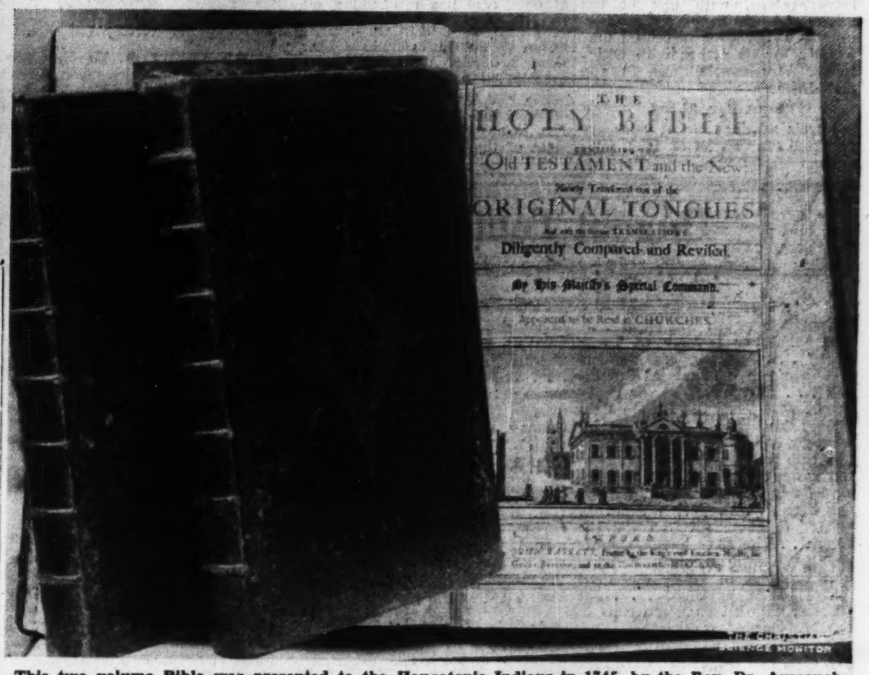
Interior wood work is in keeping with the excellence of the doorway that first caught our eye. Free from many coats of paint, the mellow tones of its aged pine are rich and pleasing. Furnishings of pine, maple and oak have been chosen with wise taste, with strict regard for their authentic antiquity and for their probable accord with the character of the first owner's original possessions.

Here, as well as throughout the grounds, one is impressed with the sincerity, devotion and discriminating intelligence with which the undertaking was planned and done, to the last detail. This memorial restoration honors all the more the parents to whom it is inscribed, as attention is everywhere directed to the remarkable character of John Sergeant and their names are merely mentioned, and with affectionate reticence.

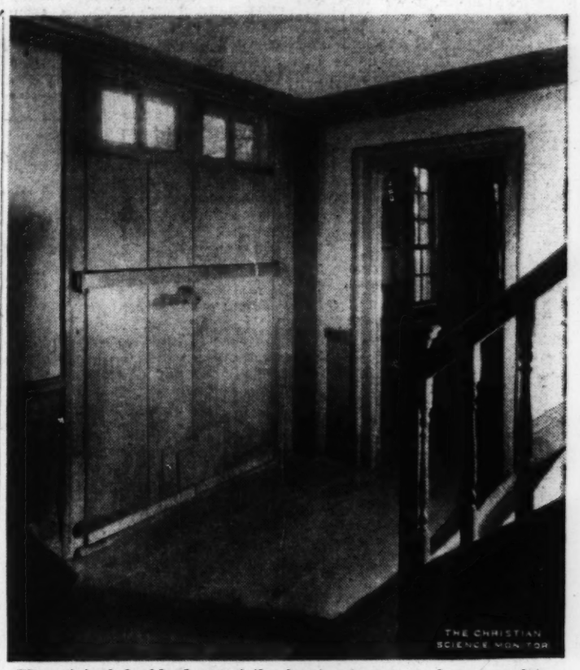


The doorway of the Mission House is of extraordinary interest, with many characteristics of the best types found in the Old Deerfield region.

The salary of £100 a year was a large income for the 1730's, and justified the fine interior finish of the house. This is the principal bedroom, with deep paneling about the fireplace, pilasters from floor to ceiling, and a well proportioned cornice and enclosed beams. The woodwork is natural pine, the walls blue green; the bedstead and tester are crewelwork of the late 1700's. The oak chest belonged to John Choate, ancestor of Miss Choate, who brought it from England in 1643.



This two volume Bible was presented to the Housatonic Indians in 1745, by the Rev. Dr. Ayscough, Chaplain of the Prince of Wales. These handsome volumes are hand-tooled, and lettered in gold, and have now returned to the building in which they were first used. Each volume is 21 inches by 14, 3 inches thick.



The original double doors at the front entrance are here seen from the inside, with the original hardware and a bar which securely holds them.

John Sergeant's arm chair in his little study.

Treasure Hunting in Florida

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Miami

Key West, on the southern tip of the Florida peninsular, is redolent of tales of pirates who plied a nefarious trade in the adjacent blue Atlantic. Legends of buried treasure along its palm-strewn beaches have fired the imagination and enthusiasm of many adventurers. As yet, no chests of gold or other precious cargo have been unearthed, but a former native of Key West, Mrs. Theodore Stadig, staged a treasure hunt of her own there, with satisfying results. She sought and unearthed treasures of old pressed glass, which had been neglected in the simple homes of many of the Negroes for many years.

Back to Ancestors' Neighborhood

On a visit there, after having lived away for many years, she was reminded of the lovely old glass and china that had once graced her grandmother's cupboard. Inquiries revealed that none of the other children had wanted any of the "old stuff," so it had been given to some Negroes, just to get them to "haul it off." Thus began what would have been to some a rather formidable task.

Because she had grown up in Key West, it was comparatively easy for her to gain an entree to the homes of the suspicious, and often superstitious, Negroes. But when they recognized her as "Miss Bessie's" daughter, or "Miss Harriet's" or "Miss Ellen's" granddaughter, she was welcomed warmly. Her identity established to their satisfaction, it was easy for her to approach her subject.

"Have you any old 'timey' dishes?" she would ask, and then the treasure hunt was on. She peered in closets, explored cupboards and kitchen "safes," looked in dresser drawers and in musty corners, and unearthed piece after piece of early American glass, some of it extremely rare, all in perfect condition.

In Etta's Shaky Cabin

The first place she approached was "Etta's." Her house was in a state of extreme decrepitude, almost literally held together by a huge trumpet vine, spreading across roof and sides in a pageantry of yellow blossoms. An old-time darky, her head encased in a gay bandana, Etta welcomed her visitor into her clean and meagerly furnished house and led her into the kitchen where a line of snowy and freshly ironed clothes, strung on a line to dry, gave evidence of her industry. Three lovely old mirror goblets ("rummers" the Negroes call them), were found in her kitchen safe, all in good condition. She parted rather reluctantly with a beautiful pink luster bowl in which she said she stirred the batter cakes for the Sunday morning breakfast. A hob-nailed water pitcher was found tucked away on a shelf in the closet.

At the house next door, Mrs. Stadig looked behind an old and decrepit piano in the kitchen and found on the floor a Staffordshire dog, so black and sooty that it was barely recognizable. Further search yielded the Hamilton sugar dish and five Paneled Grape tumblers. A lovely hob-nailed mug with a handle could not be bargained for, because the owner said she was served with ice cream in it at her God-child's christening and nothing would induce her to part with it. Sentiment, Mrs. Stadig found, was one thing hard to cope with, for it played an important part in the lives of these colored people. Some would, literally, rather starve than part with a thing that had some sentimental circumstance attached to it. All efforts to secure a what-not-stand at one place were unavailing, for it belonged to the former wife of the owner, and he emphatically declared in the presence of his "then" wife, that it belonged to his first wife, that he was reminded of her each time he looked at it, and that he, for that reason, could not part with it.

Help Came From Many Negroes

Every more-prosperous family had a sideboard, every inch of its surface covered with bric-a-brac. Nondescript kitchen crockery and gaudy five and ten cent store baubles rubbing with rare old glass in a startling array. In one such assortment she found the four blue glass goblets in Wildflower design and the Shell and Tassel tray. As the hunt progressed the darkies themselves became interested and sympathetic assistants. They opened doors and pulled out drawers, bringing to light a miscellaneous and strange assortment of articles. These included several pieces of Sawtooth glass, a Sunburst compote, an Excelsior bowl and a Horn of Plenty vase. They called across to neighbors, asking if they had any "former time" glass, and when the occasion demanded it added their powers of persuasion to a reluctant seller by begging, "She's Miss Bessie's daughter, Gracie. Go on, let her have it."

One of them when questioned, emphatically declared, "Honey, I ain't got nothin' but an old lamp that belonged to my Uncle. Just an old Slavey Time lamp, tha's all." The lamp did date back to days of slavery, and it was soon bargained for, as was the Currier and Ives tray and the pair of hob-nailed cruets. One time she almost passed up a Dolphin compote because, being somewhat of a novice, she had to return home to refer to Ruth Webb Lee's book on Early American glass.

And there was the barrel! It was, the owner said, packed full of "former time" glass and things, but she was not ready to go into it. No amount of persuasion could move her, although she promised faithfully that Mrs. Stadig would have "first choice" at its contents. Only after a series of visits to Key West was the barrel finally opened. The reward for such patience and perseverance was the acquisition of a luster bowl; several pieces of milk glass, including a bowl with "lace edge"; a sugar and creamer and a butter dish. Also a blue glass owl, and two large amber plates with Wildflower design.

So there were Buried Treasures on at least one Florida Key.

H. S. K.

First Church of Christ, Scientist

Hingham, Mass.

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Commerce and Finance

U. S. Foregn Trade Up in August; Further Rise Seen Due to War

Business and Industry

Industries Face New Uncertainties, Bank Points Out

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Although business has before it the experiences of 1914, American industry has been brought face to face with a new set of uncertainties due to the war, according to the Guaranty Trust Company in its Monthly Survey.

First effects, continues the survey, "have contrasted sharply both with the experience in 1914 and with that of the recent war crises, illustrating the wide variations with which history repeats itself and the danger of judging the future too closely by the past.

"The immediate effects on American business," it continues, "cannot yet be gauged with any accuracy. It seems to have been generally expected that the initial shock would have at most a temporary unsettling and depressing influence. In 1914 the effects were neither severe nor enduring. Business activity had declined rather sharply throughout 1913. The recession was temporarily interrupted in the early months of 1914, but became sharp again in the second half of the year. The downward movement continued until about the end of 1914 and was followed by a very sharp advance in the following year.

"Adverse developments demonstrably due to the outbreak of the war are not easy to trace. Even in foreign trade the effects were not severe.

War Stimulates Trade

"If any general downward reaction in business has taken place in the present instance, it is not readily apparent from current reports. While some branches of trade appear to have been adversely affected by the cancellation of foreign orders and the uncertainty of shipping facilities, others have been benefited by unexpected business in other quarters. As nearly as can be judged at present, the transition from peace to war seems thus far to have exerted a stimulating, rather than a depressing, influence on American business as a whole; and the behavior of security and commodity markets suggests that this influence is expected to continue.

"The longer-term effects of the war on business are easier to estimate in some respects and more difficult in others. For its duration and perhaps for some time after, the war will probably have a powerful stimulating effect on many branches of business in this country.

"The industrial facilities of the belligerent nations will be devoted, as far as possible, to war uses; and a strong demand will arise for commodities from other countries, including the United States, both to supplement the supply of war materials and to provide for other needs that cannot be filled from the usual sources.

"The belligerent nations will find it impossible to maintain their normal position as sellers in neutral markets, and a share of this business will be taken by American producers. Effects of this kind have, in fact, already begun to appear.

"In our domestic markets, foreign competition may be expected to decline, although the belligerent nations will probably make every effort to maintain their export trade with us in order to build up their supplies of dollar exchange. The United States Government will undoubtedly accelerate its own military and naval preparations, further swelling the demand for the products of industry. In short, the situation may be expected to develop along the same broad lines as it did in the early part of the World War period.

What Will U. S. Do?

"The extent to which these effects are felt will, however, depend in large measure on questions of a non-economic nature: whether the United States remains neutral throughout the war, what sort of neutrality policy is followed, how public opinion in this country swings toward one side or the other in the war, and what restrictions are placed in the way of normal economic reactions.

"Even if the Neutrality Act is maintained in full force, it will leave a wide range of commodities that can be legally exported to belligerents, either in American ships or, if the President forbids this under the authority of the act, then on a 'cash and carry' basis.

"Despite the measures that have been taken or are likely to be taken to enforce neutrality and avoid the possibility of international 'incidents,' it is likely that the war will stimulate the effective foreign demand for the products of the United States.

"In case the United States should ultimately become involved in the war, it is to be assumed that the country's vast industrial and financial resources would be placed unreservedly at the disposal of its allies. The demand for war materials and many other commodities would, of course, be correspondingly enhanced.

"On the other hand, industrial dislocation on a huge scale would inevitably become necessary; a substantial part of the nation's man power would be taken out of productive employment and governmental restrictions on economic life would probably be even more severe than in the World War."

Chicago Stock Sales Top '38

CHICAGO (AP) — Volume of trading on the Chicago Stock Exchange for the week ended Sept. 23 was 252,000 shares, compared with 333,000 last week and 128,900 a year ago.

U. S. Exports Rise 9 Per Cent In August, Imports Up 4 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department reports a gain in United States merchandise exports in August, the month before the start of the European war which officials expect to enhance United States foreign trade still further.

August figures show that exports increased 9 per cent over July, while imports increased only 4 per cent.

August exports totaling $250,839,000 were $75,083,000 in excess of the $175,756,000 imports for the month. This brought the excess of exports over imports for the first eight months of the year to $457,136,000, compared with $781,832,000 in the same period last year.

The August export figure compared with $229,629,000 in July and $230,790,000 in August last year, while the August import figure compared with $168,925,000 in July and $165,516,000 in August last year.

Eight Months' Report

For the first eight months of the year the United States exported $1,896,322,000 and imported $1,439,186,000, compared with last year's exports of $2,049,112,000 and imports of $1,267,280,000.

Although exports of farm products from the United States have lagged steadily this year, some slight improvement was shown in August, particularly in the case of cotton shipments to Europe. Europe bought $6,855,000 worth of American cotton in August last year and boosted this figure to $9,285,000 in August this year. This increase was partly offset by smaller shipments to Japan.

Although August shipments of foodstuffs valued at $8,384,000 were about 80 per cent larger than in July, they were still behind last year. For instance, August exports of 5,903,000 bushels of wheat compared with 9,900,000 in the some month last year, and August exports of corn declined from 12,647,000 in August, 1938, to 1,087,000 bushels this August.

Increased exports were reported, however, for scrap iron, semi-manufactured steel products, industrial machinery, motor-trucks; rubber tires, and airplanes.

Officials explained that the apparent increase in merchandise imports was more due to higher prices for the imported items than larger quantity.

Expect Trade Rise

Expectations of larger foreign trade for the United States growing out of the European war are based both on the possible purchases of supplies in this country by England and France and the likelihood that Latin America and other countries which formerly bought much merchandise from the belligerent nations will turn here for goods.

Gold imports in August totaled $259,934,000, compared with $165,990,000 in the same month last year, while silver imports amounted to $4,365,000 compared with $4,985,000 in the same month last year.

Exports of gold totaled $13,000 in August, compared with $17,000 in the same month last year, and silver exports amounted to $937,000 in August compared with $401,000 in the same month last year.

August exports of unmanufactured cotton totaled 136,890,000 pounds and in the first eight mnoths of the year 958,020,000 pounds, compared with 115,204,000 pounds in August and 1,488,193,000 pounds in the first eight months of last year. Cotton imports amounted to 7,694,000 pounds in August and 66,416,000 pounds in the first eight months of the year compared with 9,400,000 pounds in August and 75,283,000 in the first eight months of last year.

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco totaled 33,773,000 pounds in August and 222,986,000 in the first eight months of the year, compared with 35,219,000 in August and 237,296,000 in the first eight months of last year. Tobacco imports amounted to 7,541,000 pounds in August and 51,321,000 in the first eight months of the year compared with 6,284,000 in August and 49,356,000 in the first months of last year.

Wheat Exports

Wheat exports totaled 5,903,000 bushels in August and 56,893,000 bushels in the first eight months of the year, compared with 9,900,000 in August and 71,070,000 bushels in the first eight months of last year. Imports of wheat for milling and re-export totaled 939,000 bushels in August and 7,404,000 busels in the first eight months of the year, compared with 10,000 bushels in August and 279,000 bushels in the first eight months of last year.

Exports of corn totaled 1,087,000 bushels in August and 18,326,000 bushels in the first eight months of the year, compared with 12,647,000 in August and 125,892,000 in the first eight months of last year. No corn imports were shown in the report.

Exports of meat products amounted to 15,706,000 pounds in August and 130,334,000 pounds in the first eight months of the year, compared with 11,354,000 pounds in August and 102,183,000 pounds in the first months of last year. Imports of meat products totaled 13,993,000 pounds in August and 108,064,000 pounds in the first eight months of the year, compared with 10,988,000 pounds in August, 100,652,000 pounds in the first eight months of last year.

Exports of lard totaled 22,848,000 pounds in August and 188,864,000 pounds in the first eight months of the year, compared with 10,842,000 pounds in August and 129,535,000 pounds in the first eight months of last year.

News Notes—Canada

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Canadian Airports—Contracts valued at $1,500,000 have been awarded by the Canadian Department of Transport during the first seven months of 1939 for the improvement of Canadian airports and airways. About $1,000,000 of this amount was for the improvement of 19 airports.

Radio Sales—Sales of radio receiving sets to Canadian dealers in July, 1939, numbered 23,816 compared with 17,749 in June and 13,588 in July, 1938. Sales of alternating current models increased 12 per cent as compared with June, and battery set sales more than doubled, although automobile sets showed a seasonal decrease of about 60 per cent. All sales during the first seven months amounted to 103,297 units compared with 65,922 units during the like period of last year.

Electric Equipment—Electrically-operated farm equipment is becoming increasingly popular in the Province of Quebec, Canada, as a result of the greater availability of electric power in the rural districts. Rural distribution of electricity in the Province has been extended during the past four years by the construction of 1,200 miles of new lines which has made available electrical service for many new customers in 80 additional communities.

Armament Order—The British War Office has awarded a contract to Marine Industries, Ltd., at Sorel, Quebec, for the manufacture of an unstated quantity of arms. Extension of the Canadian plant is to begin immediately. Arrangements have been perfected whereby technicians from the Schneider-Creusot arms manufacturing plant of France will be loaned to the Canadian company to train personnel in the production of arms.

Chemical Production—Canada's chemical output in 1938 was slightly below that of 1937, but employment in the industry advanced somewhat. Based upon the gross selling value of products at the factory, the total output of chemicals and related products was valued at $145,000,000 in 1938 compared with $149,000,000 in 1937. Employment in the industry in 1938 was 6 per cent higher than in 1937 and 58 per cent above the 1926 level. The 13 groups making up Canada's chemical industry comprised 774 plants in 1938.

Rubber Footwear—Canadian exports of rubber boots and shoes in the first quarter of this year were valued at $897,437, an increase of 33 per cent compared with exports during 1938 valued at $660,388.

Salt Fish—The Canadian Government is taking steps to rehabilitate the Dominion's depressed salt fish industry. Prior to the World War its output amounted to between 50,000,000 and 70,000,000 pounds annually, practically all of which was sold in Spain, Italy, Portugal, South America, the West Indies, and the United States. Since then this trade has declined sharply. The Government has passed a Salt Fish Board Act. The board will explore the possibilities of new markets, establish marketing methods, recommend ways of curing and packing to meet requirements.

Lignite Deposits—Development of the extensive lignite deposits of northern Ontario appears to be in prospect. Investigations indicate that there are between 100,000,000 and 150,000,000 tons of lignite available which is owned and operated by the Province of Ontario. It is estimated that three tons of the lignite, when pulverized and otherwise treated will be equivalent to one ton of commercially usable coal. The Canadian National Railways are now operating locomotives successfully in central Canada using similar fuel.

Wood Pulp and Paper—Canada ranked as the largest foreign market for exports of wood pulp and paper from the United States in 1938 with purchases valued at $6,800,000. Japan and the United Kingdom were the next largest foreign markets. Exports to the Philippines were valued at $2,300,000 while Cuba's purchases totaled $2,100,00. Other important markets for pulp and paper included Mexico, the Union of South Africa, British India, France, and Argentina.

Boston to Hold National Forum On Distribution

The 11th Boston Conference on Distribution—a national forum on the problems of distribution—to be held October 2 and 3 will have the largest registration in its history, P. A. O'Connell and Daniel Bloomfield, said today in a joint statement.

Business executives from all sections of the United States and Canada will come to Boston for the conference which is sponsored by the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce in cooperation with Harvard, Boston University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The four major themes of the conference will be: "Important Trends Affecting Distribution," "Practical Applications of Science and Invention to Distribution," "Regulation of Business Practices" and "Distribution Costs and General Marketing Problems." The conference will be held at the Hotel Statler.

The program follows:

Monday, Oct. 2

MORNING SESSION 9:30 A. M. SHARP

Chairman, P. A. O'Connell, Pres. E. T. Slattery Co., General Chairman of the Conference

Important Trends Affecting Distribution

A New Trend in Advertising
Paul Hollister
Executive Vice President, R. H. Macy & Co. New York

Where Is Fashion Headed?
Mrs. Edna Woolman Chase
Editor "Vogue"

Retail Distribution and The Government
Col. Robert A. Roos
President, Roos Bros., Inc. San Francisco

Influence of Environmental Changes on Distribution Problems
Dr. Harlow S. Person

A Business Editor Looks at Distribution
Charles F. Hughes
Business News Editor, The New York Times

LUNCHEON SESSION 12:15 P. M. SHARP

Chairman, Dr. Karl T. Compton, Pres. Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Retail Trade Policies and Present World Conditions
Dr. O. M. W. Sprague
Professor of Banking and Finance Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration

Public Opinion and World Affairs
Claude Robinson
President, Opinion Research Corp., New York

Afternoon Session 2:10 p. m. Sharp

Chairman, Wm. M. Rand, Vice-Pres. Monsanto Chemical Co. President Associated Industries of Massachusetts

Some Practical Applications of Science and Invention to Distribution

Economic Effects of Television
O. Fred Rost, Editor, "Radio and Television Retailing."

Television*
Harry Boyd Brown, National Merchandising Manager, Philco Radio & Television Corp.

Plastics
A. E. Pitcher, General Manager, Plastics Department, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

Radiotype
Walter S. Lemmon, General Manager, Radiotype Division, International Business Machines Corp.

Glass
Games Slayter, Vice-President, Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp.

The Automatic Telegraph
R. J. Wise, Assistant to Equipment Engineer, Western Union Telegraph & Cable Co.

***Television Demonstration**
Following the Monday afternoon session there will be a demonstration of Television arranged through the courtesy of Philco Radio & Television Corporation. We believe this demonstration will be of outstanding interest.

Tuesday, Oct. 3

Morning Session 9:15 a. m. sharp

Chairman, Dr. Nathan Isaacs, Professor of Business Law, Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration.

Regulation of Business Practices

The following outstanding business leaders, public officials and lawyer specialists in the field will participate in this important session.
Willard Chevalier, Publisher, "Business Week."
Dr. R. M. Cunningham, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
Corwin D. Edwards, Esq., Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Department of Justice.
George J Feldman, Esq., Washington, D. C. Co-author, "Business Under the New Price Laws."
Lincoln Filene, President and Chairman of Board, Wm. Filene's Sons Co
Hon R. E. Freer, chairman, Federal Trade Commission (tentative).
Edwin B. George, Economist, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.
Sylvan Gotshal, Esq., Weil, Gotshal & Manges.
Arthur B. Gunnarson, Manager, Domestic Distribution Department, Chamber of Commerce of the U. S.
Professor James A. McLaughlin, Harvard Law School.
Gilbert H. Montague, Esq., of the New York Bar
D. M. Nelson, Vice-President, Sears, Roebuck & Co.
Professor S. C. Oppenheim, George Washington University Law School.
Harford Powel, Institute of Public Relations, Inc.
Charles A. Rome, Esq., Boston University Law School.
Dr. Gerald B. Tallman, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
Q. Forrest Walker, Economist, R. H. Macy & Co.
Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., Esq., Ropes, Gray, Boyden & Perkins.
And others.

Legislative Barriers to Trade Among States
Philip Salisbury, Executive Editor, "Sales Management."

Luncheon Session 12:15 p. m., sharp

Chairman Willard Chevalier, Publisher "Business Week." This session given in co-operation with the Advertising Club of Boston.

Good Business Neighbors
H. Napier Moore, Editor Macleans Magazine, Toronto.

Advertising in a Democracy
Don Francisco, President, Lord & Thomas, New York.

Afternoon Session 2:10 p. m. Sharp

Chairman, Ward Melville, Pres. Melville Shoe Corp.

Talks to Bankers

Harris & Ewing

Preston Delano
Comptroller of the Currency of the United States

Distribution Costs and General Marketing Problems

Does Distribution Cost Too Much?
J. Frederic Dewhurst
Economist, The Twentieth Century Fund.

Direct Distribution in the Textile Field
Elmer L. Ward.
President, Goodall Company, Cincinnati.

Economic Aspects of Leased Departments in Retail Stores
Arthur Lazarus
Day & Zimmermann, Inc., New York.

The Farmer, Distribution, and the Public
Raymond W. Miller
President, Agricultural Trade Relations Inc. Stockton, Calif.

New Marketing Dividends for 1940
Dr. Vergil D. Reed.
Assistant director, U. S. Bureau of the Census.

The Place of the Super Market in Distribution
M. M. Zimmerman
Publisher, "Super Market Merchandising." New York.

Distribution Cost—Foundations of Efficiency
John R. Lyman.
Chief, Distribution Cost Section, U. S. Department of Commerce.

Weir Is Opposed To Any Change In The Neutrality Act

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Ernest T. Weir, Chairman of the $200,000,000 National Steel Corporation, declared in an interview he was opposed to "any change" in the Neutrality Act.

The tanned, gray-haired industrialist, repeating time after time in the interview that "my great interest is in seeing the United States stay out of this (European) war," declared:

"The United States should at no time manufacture direct munitions for sale to any country, whether they are at war or peace. We should manufacture direct munitions simply and solely for our own defense."

Mr. Weir said he believed Congress should "stay on the job in this emergency," and that "it should surrender none of its powers."

Asserting that "our national salvation demands that we stay out of war," he continued:

"This means we must give up the profits and employment of any type of business that might drag us into war. But let us do so gladly and count them well lost. We have the means, if we only use them, to restore employment and prosperity by normal methods. That is our real job."

Mr. Weir, who is also President of the American Iron & Steel Institute, said the European war has "tremendously stimulated business" but that the current recovery was well underway before war was declared.

Savings Bank Women Hear Thrift Lauded

Banks should engage in aggressive newspaper advertising to acquaint the public with their financial operations, personal money management and budgeting, since the savings account is the best kind of security to the average individual, Thomas H. Bott, Jr., of the Beverly Savings Bank last night told the Massachusetts Association of Savings Bank Women at their fall meeting in Hotel Kenmore.

"Thrift and prosperity have gone hand in hand since Biblical times," Bott said. "Thrift is a demonstration of the will and ability to win security and independence by personal economy. Depressions are not caused by people having too much money in the bank, but rather too little."

Government social security and private pension plans, he said, are inadequate for complete security, which may be attained by systematic savings.

Miss Mary V. McCarthy of the Union Savings Bank of Boston, chairman of the association's eastern group, presided. Officers are Janet M. Mill, Worcester Five Cents Savings Bank, president; Hester J. Adams, Dorchester Savings Bank, vice-president; Cora I. Blanchard, Suffolk Savings Bank, secretary, and Anna M. Foster, City Savings Bank, Pittsfield, treasurer.

Navy Awards Coal Contracts

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Navy announced award of coal contracts amounting to $177,466. The companies and amounts included: Sovereign Pocahontas Company, New York, $48,959; Bay of New York Coal and Supply Corp., New York, $17,732; Pocahontas Fuel Co., Inc., Boston, $14,904; New England Coal and Coke Co., Boston, $16,625.

Independent Bank System Seen Bar To Regimentation

SEATTLE (AP) — Independent banks were termed a safeguard to constitutional rights at the American Bankers Association convention, and any Government attempt to do more than assist what "its citizens could do better" was assailed.

Wood Netherlands, Vice-President of the Mercantile-Commerce Bank and Trust Company, St. Louis, and R. E. Gormley, Atlanta, superintendent of the banks in Georgia, told members of the ABA's State Bank Division that independent banking was essential to liberty.

Their addresses followed a National Bank Division meeting at which Comptroller of the Currency Preston Delano declared the national banking system was ready "for what lies ahead."

Sees Fundamental Struggle

Mr. Delano, who devoted most of his remarks to a historical review of the national banking system, said:

"From the resumption of hostilities between major European powers it would seem that we are witnessing the beginning of a fundamental struggle between economic and social regimentation on one hand and the forces of an individual society and a free economy on the other.

". . . Banks are the nerve centers in the intricate and involved system by which we live. . . . America is equipped for the job."

Mr. Netherlands said the American system of independent locally-owned banks "must be preserved as a safeguard against further centralization of government powers and the destruction of individual states' rights."

Mr. Gormley favored maintenance of the nation's dual system of independent state and national banks and termed it "the greatest single factor in assuring the liberty of a democratic people."

Mr. Netherlands described what he said was a trend toward centralization of Government administrative powers over business, labor, banking and industry and termed it contrary to the system of checks and balances among the branches of governments established by the constitution.

Fred I. Kent, a director of the Bankers Trust Co., New York, made an appeal for the ending of excessive spending and regulation of business by Government, saying that with huge budget deficits each year and with about 10,000,000 unemployed a "very real disaster" is in the making.

"The great war that is going on now says to our Government and to our people in no uncertain terms that they must get together and take such action as is necessary to restore industry in the United States or we will be unable to hold our own in the world turmoil," he said. "This requires rescinding or correction and clarification of all the laws that prevent the sound functioning of private enterprise that are in existence today.

"Men did not return to work after the armistice in sufficient proportion to solve the problems left by the war. Instead, many millions were provided with buying power for doing nothing.

"The result was the development of a 'gimme' attitude by millions of people, accompanied by the wishful thought, with which they hypnotized themselves, that they could have something for nothing and live off the efforts of others in complete happiness."

Fear Nationalization

In Monday's addresses at groups sessions, it was revealed bankers feared the Government was nursing unannounced plans for eventual nationalization of the credit system, or Government ownership of the country's banking system.

Keynote speeches touched upon such a plan of nationalization which led to belief it would be dealt with by the resolutions committee later in the week, thus giving the entire membership opportunity to take a stand.

Henry W. Koeneke, President of the Security Bank, Ponca City, Okla., summed up such a plan with:

"A great onslaught was made on the banking system this past year under the guise of efforts to provide credit and capital not available through normal channels The proposal for insured loans (the Mead bill) was but a small phase. A larger objective seems to have been the establishment of a system of Government banks."

Melvin Rouff, Senior Vice-President of the Houston, Texas, National Bank, was elected President of the National Bank Division of the Association today.

William S. Elliott, President of the Bank of Canton, Canton, Ga., was elected President of the State Bank Division, and A. George Gilman, President of the Malden Savings Bank, Malden, Mass., was named to head the A. B. A. Savings Division, with Roy R. Marquardt, Assistant Vice-President of the First National Bank, Chicago, Vice-President.

Roland E. Clark, Vice-President of the National Bank of Commerce, Portland, Maine, was chosen President of the A. B. A. Trust Division, and Carl W. Fenninger, Vice-President of the Provident Trust Company, Philadelphia, was elected Vice-President.

Commercial Loans Up for 5th Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The fifth straight weekly rise in commercial, industrial and agricultural loans by banks in 101 leading cities was reported by the Federal Reserve Board.

These loans climbed $42,000,000 to a total of $4,210,000,000 in the week ended Sept. 20. In the five weeks, the same group of banks have made a $289,000,000 increase in this type of loan.

Last week, as in the preceding weeks, New York banks, with a $25,000,000 increase, led the advance.

The Federal Reserve Board also reported continued selling of Government securities by banks, which in the case of the reporting banks last week totaled $61,000,000. However, the same report showed an $8,000,000 increase in holdings by these banks of securities issued by Federal agencies and guaranteed by the Treasury.

Heads Advertisers

Charles McDonough
Advertising Manager of the Combustion Engineering Company elected President of the National Industrial Advertisers Association.

Purchasing Agents See Business Rise In U. S., Canada

NEW YORK (AP)—General business conditions throughout the United States and Canada improved this month, the National Association of Purchasing Agents reported.

Commodity prices were higher in all sections; inventories were generally increased; collections improved; credit remained ample; employment was greater; and buying policy was broadened to a three-to-six months basis.

There was caution generally in considering future buying policy. While the present quickening of activity seemed likely, the association said, to continue at least through the balance of the year, the longer term future was considered doubtful, with many possibilities that might adversely affect business a year from now.

In the broad advance of commodity prices, it reported, some of the advances were "unjustified, in which case it is more than likely that if demand is not sustained there will be reactions later on."

Inventories are reflecting protective measures on all sides, it said, "and this inventory accumulation seems to be the logical course to pursue if held to reasonable limits."

"There is not likely to be any drastic stringency in supplies of industrial materials this fall or winter even though many plants will be operating at full time during the several weeks to come," the report said, "but the situation is more than likely to show definite easement as these turbulent conditions settle down.

"The pegging of prices in Britain may be a forerunner of protection that may be expected in this country against unjustified price advances; in fact, this has already had a tempering effect in certain markets here."

D. & H. Places 1,000 Freight Car Order

NEW YORK (AP)—The Delaware & Hudson Railroad has ordered 1,000 freight cars, of which 500 will be constructed by American Car & Foundry Company, and the remainder by Bethlehem Steel Company.

The recently announced order by the Erie Railroad for 1,500 freight cars was placed as follows: 500 to American Car & Foundry; 400 to Pullman-Standard Car Manufacturing Co.; 300 to General American Transportation Corp.; 250 to Grenville Steel Car Co.; and 50 to a maker not yet disclosed.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

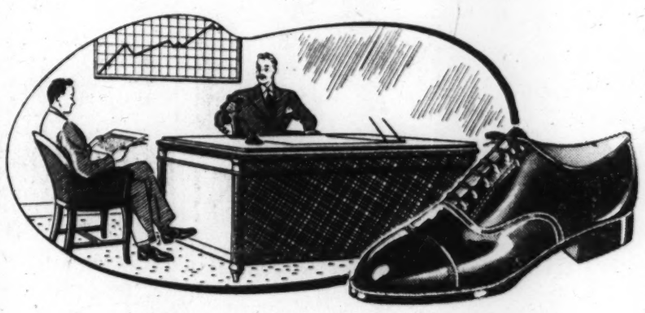
BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Oct. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Oct. 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Home Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Union Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Oct. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Oct. 16
Eliot Savings Bank	Oct. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Oct. 16
Wildey Savings Bank	Oct. 16
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Oct. 18

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Medford Savings Bank	Oct. 2
Somerville Savings Bank	Oct. 2
Brookline Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Oct. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Oct. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 16
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Oct. 21



The British TOWN LAST
the Stand-by of the Business Man

Shoe merchants who advertise in The Christian Science Monitor know the many advantages of having the proper shoe for the occasion. These experts agree that the conservative British type of black shoe in medium weight is an essential, because it is correct for informal dress wear as well as for business. These advertisers are glad to help men plan the shoe purchases most needed for this winter and now have large stocks of the new brown shoes, brogues for tweeds, formal shoes, and golf shoes the well-dressed man requires.

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,300,000
Previous day's sales 1,225,610
1939 volume to date 193,894,000
1938 volume to date 193,775,513

Irregular Trend In Stock Market; Trading Moderate

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 (AP)—The stock market corkscrewed about today and some leaders dropped fractions to a point while others picked up fractional advances.

Shares were off at the start and activity remained at about yesterday's volume.

Transfers were at the rate of approximately 1,300,000 shares.

Near the final hour prices were mixed.

Failure of traders to interest themselves in the leaders was ascribed by brokers to their desire to learn the fate of the neutrality measure before making commitments. The conviction grew that debate over the bill might be lengthy and acrimonious.

Backward most of the time were General Motors, International Harvester, American Telephone, American Smelting, Kennecott, Consolidated Edison, Johns-Manville, Western Union, Goodyear and Standard Oil of New Jersey.

Among carriers, the most resistant were Norfolk & Western, Santa Fe, New York Central and Chesapeake & Ohio. Narrow were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Montgomery Ward, Douglas Aircraft, Pathe and Celanese.

Off in the curb were Aluminum Co., and Todd Shipyards.

U. S. Bonds Rise

U. S. Treasury bonds improved on an average of close to 1/4 point in a late buying movement today.

Gains of 2-32 to 10-32 point were common throughout the list near the close and transactions increased.

Advances also were common throughout the corporate list, especially low priced rails.

Among corporate bonds moving in good volume with gains of a point or more were Alleghany stamped 5s of '50, Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s of '62, New York Central 5s, and Nickel Plate 5 1/2s.

Small declines were recorded for International Paper 5s, Portland General Electric 4 1/2s, U. S. Steel 3 1/4s, and Texas Corp. 3 1/2s.

Arrest Bank Officer Accused of Profiting By Dishonest Loans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 26—Elwood M. Rabenold, one-time Democratic State Senator and Chairman of the Directorate and counsel of the Clinton Trust Company until last May, is today free on $10,000 bail bond after his arrest late yesterday on the charge of accepting nearly $100,000 since 1932 from the Insular Terminal Company, which had gotten loans from the bank.

An indictment against the erstwhile State Senator was handed down by a grand jury in general sessions yesterday, after which he was taken into custody in District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey's office.

The indictment charges Mr. Rabenold with being an actual partner in the Terminal company and some of its subsidiaries with Carlos C. Garcia, head of the concern, and that he acted as Garcia's personal counsel at a time when, as chairman of the trust company, he approved the $653,000 in loans applied for by Garcia. The indictment holds that he profited through gratuities and salaries to a total of $99,823.75 for putting the loans through.

Garcia pleaded guilty last summer to looting the terminal concern and its subsidiaries of more than $1,000,000 and is now awaiting sentence in general sessions.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, Sept. 26

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Europe			
Sterling	Today	Last	Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.00	$4.00		$4.2397
Cables	4.00 1/4	4.00		4.2397
France—franc	.0227	.0227		†
Belgium—belga	.1696	.1693		.1695
Switz'd—franc	.2259	.2262		‡
Italy—lira	.0505	.0510		.0526
Germany—mark	‡	‡		.4033
Holland—guilder	.5325	.5318		‡
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2385		.4537
Norway—krone	.2275	.2270		.4537
Denmark—krone	.1935	.1935		.4537
Greece—drachma	.0076	.0076		.0220
Finland—finm'k	.0200	.0200		.0428
Hungary—pengo	.1800	.1800		.2961
Poland—zloty	‡	‡		.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0770x	.0770x		.0748
Rumania—leu	.0070x	.0070x		.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0230x	.0230x		.0298
South America				
Argentina—peso*	.2365	.2375		.7187
Brazil—milreis*	.0510	.0510		.2023
Chile—peso	.0250	.0250		.2060
Peru—sol	.1900	.1900		.4740
Uruguay—peso	.4000	.4000		1.7510
Far East				
Japan—yen	.2325	.2333		.3440
India—rupee	.3025	.3025		.6180
Java—florin	.5360	.5348		.6805
Hong Kong—dol	.2500	.2506		*
Shanghai—dol	.0712	.0712		*
Straits Stlmnts—dol	.4700	.4700		.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975		.5000
Canada				
Canada—dollar	.9075	.9087½		1.6931
Mexico				
Mexico—peso	.2000x	.2000x		‖

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Revaluation of gold reserves of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately 8.02653 as of Nov. 12. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. ‖Not quoted. xNominal.

Retail Motor Sales Have 43 P. C. Rise

NEW YORK (AP)—A gain of 43 per cent in retail motor vehicle sales in the first eight months of 1939 over the like 1938 period was reported by the Automobile Manufacturers Association.

The sales this year totaled 2,177,952, made up of 1,816,179 passenger cars and 361,773 trucks.

Canadian Road's Net Lower

OTTAWA (CP)—After showing increases for four successive years, gross revenues of Canadian Steam Railways declined to $236,833,400 in 1938 from $355,103,271 in 1937, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
71½	53	Abbott L (1.60a)	1	71	71	71	— ¼
50¾	31½	Acme Steel (2)	2	49	48½	48½	Sep 25
11⅝	6½	Adams Ex(.10g)	18	10½	10	10¼	— ⅛
25	19	Adam-Mill(¾g)	2	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
27½	15⅞	Addressog (1.40)	2	18	18	18	+ ⅜
67¾	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	21	67½	65¼	67¼	+1¼
1¼	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	1	1	1	
10	6½	AlaskaJun (.65g)	16	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
11½	⅝	Alleghany Corp	286	1¾	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
14¼	4½	Alleg pf xw	28	17⅜	15	17⅜	+3¾
16½	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	187	19½	16¾	19⅜	+3½
14¼	4½	Alleg pf $40 ww	16	18¼	14⅝	17½	+3¼
19⅛	8	Alleg pr pf	19	21½	20	21½	+1¾
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	40	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜	+ ⅛
11½	6¾	Allen Ind (¼g)	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
200½	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	8	193	189	189	—1
14⅞	10	Allied Kid (1½)	12	14⅜	13½	14	+ ⅛
15⅛	9½	Allied Mills(¾g)	12	13⅜	13	13⅜	+ ⅜
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	45	9¼	8⅞	9⅛	
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	1	61	61	61	Sep 18
48⅜	18	Allis-Ch M (¾g)	10	45¾	45½	45¾	+ ¼
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (¾g)	2	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
21	12	Amal Leath pf	1	20	20	20	
74½	50	Amerada Cp (2)	3	70	69½	69½	Sep 25
24⅛	16	Am Ag Ch (1g)	12	24⅛	23½	24⅛	+ ⅞
36¼	16¾	Am Airlines	7	32¼	32	32¼	+ ⅝
17¾	9¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	7	15½	14⅞	15½	+ ½
8	3½	Am Bosch	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
57¾	31¾	Am Br Sh (¾g)	10	55¾	53½	55¾	+1¾
116½	83¼	Am Can (4)	12	112⅛	111½	112½	+1½
179	150	Am Can pf (7)	1	156	156	156	Sep 25
37	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	45	38	35¾	38	+1⅜
56½	30¼	Am Car pf	16	61½	56	61½	+5½
24½	13½	Am Ch&C (.55g)	10	24	23½	24	+ ¾
115½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	110	110	110	
132	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	113	113	113	Sep 21
8¾	5	Am Colortype	20	7⅜	7	7⅜	+ ⅜
11⅞	5½	Am Com Alco	12	10⅜	9¾	10⅛	+ ⅜
18¼	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	7	15	14¾	14¾	— ¼
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
6¼	4¾	Am European	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Sep 19
3⅝	2	Am & For Pow	3	2½	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
19⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	5	18¾	16½	18¾	+2⅝
24¾	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	4	24	20⅞	24	+3½
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	9	8½	7½	8½	+ ¾
33	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	27	27	25¼	27	— ¾
8	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	17	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
43½	25⅝	Am H&L pf (3)	5	39¾	39¾	39¾	—1¾
55	41¾	Am Hom P (2.40)	4	47½	47½	47½	—1
3⅛	1⅜	Am Ice	17	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
25	14½	Am Ice pf	3	21	21	21	Sep 25
9	3¾	Am Internation'l	9	8⅛	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
30⅞	13	Am Locomotive	40	28¾	27¼	28¾	+1
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	13	76	74½	76	+ ½
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	13	13¾	13½	13¾	
5⅛	2⅛	Am M&Metal	9	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
40⅛	25¼	Am Metal (½g)	7	27⅛	26⅜	26¾	— ⅛
124½	117½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	A'g 17
7	3⅜	Am Power & Lt	14	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅛
50⅛	32	A P&L 6 pf(3k)	7	44	44	44	— ¼
45	28	A P&L5pf(2½k)	6	38¾	38½	38¾	+ ⅜
18⅜	8½	Am Rad & St S	38	10⅜	10½	10⅜	+ ⅛
22¾	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	30	21⅞	21¼	21⅞	+ ⅜
80	50	Am RM pf(1¼k)	1	79½	79	79½	+ ½
15⅜	11⅞	Am Saf R (1.20)	3	12	12	12	
20	9	Am Seat (1½e)	9	11⅜	11⅛	11¼	
63	35½	Am Sm & R (2g)	30	57¾	56¼	56⅞	—1
140¼	127½	Am S & R pf (7)	5	138½	138½	138½	+1
69	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	2	62⅜	62	62⅜	
41	20¼	Am Steel Fdrs	71	40⅜	39½	40⅜	+ ⅞
14½	8¼	Am Stores (¼g)	4	12	12	12	
14¾	9	Am Stove (.55g)	3	13½	13½	13½	Sep 25
34½	15¼	Am Sug Ref	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	
98	75¼	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	93¾	93	93	— ¾
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	3	15	15	15	Sep 22
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	12	161¼	160¾	161	— ½
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	6	76	75	75¼	— ¼
89¾	73½	Am Tob B (5)	1	77½	77	77	— ¼
153¼	132	Am Tob pf (6)	3	134	134	134	
8⅜	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	62	7	6½	7	+ ½
14⅜	8⅛	Am Water Wks	63	14	13⅜	13⅞	+ ⅜
96	78	Am W W pf (6)	1	88⅞	88¾	88¾	Sep 25
15¼	3⅝	Am Woolen	32	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅛
64¾	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	16	60½	59	60½	— ½
12	4⅜	Am Zinc L & S	10	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
48	24	Am Zinc pr pf	3	43½	43½	43½	Sep 21
40	20¾	Anaconda (3⅜g)	95	33¾	33	33⅜	
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	1	45	45	45	—1
27⅝	13½	Anchor H (.45g)	3	22⅛	21¾	21¾	— ⅜
21	8¾	Andes Cop (¼g)	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	Sep 21
3½	1½	A P W Paper	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
37	21	Arch-D-M (¾g)	2	33	33	33	— ⅛
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	1	102½	102½	102½	Sep 25
8¾	3¾	Armour Ill	45	7¼	7	7⅛	— ⅛
60	33¾	Armour Ill p pf	1	52½	52	52½	+1
65	50	Armour Ill pf	1	65	65	65	Sep 25
58	31¾	Arm Cork (¾g)	2	38½	37¾	38½	+1
13	7½	Arnold C (⅜g)	4	10¼	10¼	10¼	Sep 25
10⅜	5⅜	ArtloomCorp	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	1	8¾	8⅜	8¾	+ ⅛
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	75	75	75	Sep 25
64	41	Assd D G 2 pf	6	64	59	64	Sep 25
38	30	Associates In (2)	1	34	34	34	Sep 25
42⅞	21	Atch T & S F	128	33	31⅞	33	+2
71	50	AT&SF pf(3½g)	2	64	64	64	+1¼
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	108	27¼	24⅜	27¼	+ ⅜
26⅞	5¾	Atl G&W Indies	9	21¼	20¼	21¼	+1¼
26	9½	Atl G&W In pf	10	20⅜	19⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
24⅜	18⅛	Atl Refining (1)	21	23¾	23¼	23⅜	+ ⅛
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	1	108	108	108	Sep 21
9⅛	7	Atlas Corp (¼g)	15	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
48⅜	43⅜	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	44¾	44⅜	44⅜	— ⅛
71	50	Atlas Pow.(1½g)	1	66½	66½	66½	—1¼
8	4¼	Atlas Tack	4	7½	7½	7½	Sep 23
5⅛	1½	Auburn Auto	1	4	4	4	+ ¼
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	1	3	3	3	+ ¼
8⅝	3⅛	Aviation Corp	47	6⅜	6⅛	6¼	
B							
20⅛	9⅛	Bald Loco ct	221	21	20	21	+ ⅞
8¾	3⅞	Balt & Ohio	125	8½	7¾	8½	+ ½
10⅜	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	42	10⅜	10	10⅜	+ ⅞
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2)	3	24⅜	24	24⅜	+ ⅜
21½	10¼	Barber Asphalt	25	15½	14¾	15½	+ ½
13	6	Barker Bros	2	8½	8½	8½	
19½	11½	Barnsdall Oil (1)	12	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
25½	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	2	21¾	21½	21¾	Sep 25
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	1	26	26	26	Sep 25
105½	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	Sep 14
128½	104⅞	Beech-Nut (4a)	3	110	110	110	Sep 25
9½	7¼	Belding He .70)	1	9	9	9	Sep 23
73½	70	BelgNRpf(3.30e)	2	72½	72½	72½	A'g 23
31⅝	16⅜	Bendix Av (½g)	38	30	29¼	29¾	+ ¼
21½	17⅞	Ben Ind L(1.35g)	1	19	19	19	Sep 25
55⅜	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	Sep 20
57½	32	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	39½	39½	39½	+ ¾
100	50¼	Beth Steel (½g)	132	94	91¾	93⅝	+1⅜
18½	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	7	18¼	18⅛	18¼	+ ⅛
120⅛	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	119	119	119	— ¼
27⅜	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	9	25½	25	25	— ⅜
24¼	14	Black & Deck(1)	14	24½	23¾	23¾	— ½
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	10	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	— ¼
34¾	16¾	Boeing Airplane	21	28	27¼	27½	— ¼
28½	16	Bohn A&B(⅜g)	9	26⅜	25¼	26⅜	+ ⅞
22	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	1	17	17	17	— ½
22	16½	Borden Co (.90g)	14	21¾	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
32	18¼	Borg-War (¾g)	39	47½	46¾	47½	+ ¾
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	12	161¼	160¾	161	— ½
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	6	76	75	75¼	— ¼
89¾	73½	Am Tob B (5)	1	77½	77	77	— ¼
153¼	132	Am Tob pf (6)	3	134	134	134	
8⅜	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	62	7	6½	7	+ ½
14⅜	8⅛	Am Water Wks	63	14	13⅜	13⅞	+ ⅜
96	78	Am W W pf (6)	1	88⅞	88¾	88¾	Sep 25
15¼	3⅝	Am Woolen	32	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅛
64¾	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	16	60½	59	60½	— ½
12	4⅜	Am Zinc L & S	10	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
48	24	Am Zinc pr pf	3	43½	43½	43½	Sep 21
40	20¾	Anaconda (3⅜g)	95	33¾	33	33⅜	
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	1	45	45	45	—1
27⅝	13½	Anchor H (.45g)	3	22⅛	21¾	21¾	— ⅜
21	8¾	Andes Cop (¼g)	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	Sep 21
3½	1½	A P W Paper	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
37	21	Arch-D-M (¾g)	2	33	33	33	— ⅛
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	1	102½	102½	102½	Sep 25
8¾	3¾	Armour Ill	45	7¼	7	7⅛	— ⅛
60	33¾	Armour Ill p pf	1	52½	52	52½	+1
65	50	Armour Ill pf	1	65	65	65	Sep 25
58	31¾	Arm Cork (¾g)	2	38½	37¾	38½	+1
13	7½	Arnold C (⅜g)	4	10¼	10¼	10¼	Sep 25
10⅜	5⅜	ArtloomCorp	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	1	8¾	8⅜	8¾	+ ⅛
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	75	75	75	Sep 25
64	41	Assd D G 2 pf	6	64	59	64	Sep 25
38	30	Associates In (2)	1	34	34	34	Sep 25
42⅞	21	Atch T & S F	128	33	31⅞	33	+2
71	50	AT&SF pf(3½g)	2	64	64	64	+1¼
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	108	27¼	24⅜	27¼	+ ⅜
26⅞	5¾	Atl G&W Indies	9	21¼	20¼	21¼	+1¼
26	9½	Atl G&W In pf	10	20⅜	19⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
24⅜	18⅛	Atl Refining (1)	21	23¾	23¼	23⅜	+ ⅛
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	1	108	108	108	Sep 21
9⅛	7	Atlas Corp (¼g)	15	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
48⅜	43⅜	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	44¾	44⅜	44⅜	— ⅛
71	50	Atlas Pow.(1½g)	1	66½	66½	66½	—1¼
8	4¼	Atlas Tack	4	7½	7½	7½	Sep 23
5⅛	1½	Auburn Auto	1	4	4	4	+ ¼
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	1	3	3	3	+ ¼
8⅝	3⅛	Aviation Corp	47	6⅜	6⅛	6¼	
C							
30	13¼	Calif Packing	2	27½	27⅜	27⅜	— ¼
53	48½	Calif p pf (2½)	2	50¾	50	50	Sep 18
3¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	28	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
10⅝	4⅞	Cal & Hec (¼g)	34	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
17⅜	9¾	Campbell Wyant	9	14⅞	13¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
20⅜	12	Can Dry (½g)	19	14½	14	14	— ¾
6¾	3⅛	Canad Pacific	217	5⅞	4⅞	5⅞	+ ⅞
41½	29½	Can Mills (1¼g)	4	40	40	40	
8	4½	Capital Ad A	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ¼
33	13⅞	Carpent S (.70g)	5	29¾	29¾	29¾	
4	2⅜	Car & Gen (⅛g)	5	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
94½	63½	Case(JI)Co (5e)	3	89¾	89	89¾	+ ¾
63¾	38½	Caterpill Trac(2)	28	63	61½	63	+1¼
107⅛	100½	Caterpil T pf (5)	1	100½	100½	100½	— ⅛
29¾	13⅜	Celanese Corp	45	27⅛	26¼	26⅞	+ ⅝
19¼	7⅞	Celotex Corp	37	11½	10⅜	11½	+ ¾
30⅜	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	8	29¼	28½	29¼	
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	8	4½	4¼	4½	+ ⅛
12	3⅜	Cent RR NJ	12	11¾	10½	11⅜	+1¼
14⅜	3¼	Cent Violeta Sug	3	13	12⅞	12⅞	+ ½
5⅛	3⅛	Century R M	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ¼
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas(3g)	8	41½	40½	41½	+ ¼
13	5½	Cert-teed Prod	34	8	7½	7⅞	+ ⅜
22½	18	Chain Belt (.60g)	1	20	20	20	
30	17	Champ Pap & F	5	28⅝	28½	28½	— ⅛
18½	6⅜	Checker Cab	6	16	15½	16	—1¼
43⅜	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	77	45¾	43¼	45⅝	+2⅛
95½	86	Ches & O pf (4)	1	93½	93½	93½	A'g 24
27½	17¼	Ches Corp(1.20g)	42	29	27½	29	+1½
3⅜	1⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	5	3½	3¼	3½	+ ⅜
1	⅜	Chi & N West	180	1¼	⅞	1¼	+ ⅜
3½	1¼	Chi & N West pf	38	3⅜	2¾	3⅛	+ ⅜
3⅞	1¼	Chi Great W pf	23	4¼	3¾	4¼	+ ½
13½	9½	Chi MailOr(¾g)	9	11½	11½	11½	Sep 25
¾	⅛	Chi M St P&P	16	¾	⅝	¾	
1½	½	Chi M S P&P pf	72	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅜
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	6	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
38½	30⅜	Chi P T Cr pf (3)	5	39½	39¼	39½	Sep 18
48⅛	44	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	48	48	48	Sep 14
⅞	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	8	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
1⅜	½	C R I & P 6%pf	4	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
1⅞	½	C R I & P 7%pf	13	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
9⅜	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	8¾	8¾	Sep 21
15¼	10	Chick CotO(¼g)	12	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
13½	5	Childs Co	5	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
92¼	53⅜	Chrysler (4g)	59	90¼	87	90¼	+2
14⅞	9	City I & F (.90g)	4	11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ¼
4¼	2¼	City Stores	4	3½	3⅜	3½	Sep 25
28¾	15	Clark Eq (¾g)	3	28⅛	28	28⅛	+ ⅜
32⅜	20½	Clev Graph B(1)	7	32⅛	31¼	32	
60⅛	34⅝	ClimaxMol(1.20)	10	48¾	47⅝	48¾	+ ⅜
35⅛	21¼	Cluett Pea (¾g)	3	31	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅛
133	105	Coca-Cola (2g)	2	110⅜	110¼	110⅜	— ⅜
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60	60	60	Sep 22
17⅜	11½	Colgate-P (⅛)	17	13⅜	13⅛	13¼	
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	103½	103½	103½	Sep 22
36¼	20¼	Collins & A(¾g)	3	32¼	32	32¼	— ⅛
24⅞	11⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	12	24⅜	23¾	24⅜	+ ⅛
24⅜	14	Col Br A (1.05g)	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
24¾	14	Col Br B (1.05g)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Sep 25
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	53	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞	
91	74½	Col G&EpfA(6)	3	81⅞	81⅝	81⅝	—1½
15⅜	6⅜	C Pic vtc(2½%f)	6	7¼	7	7¼	
30½	16	Col Pic pf (2¾)	1	17½	17½	17½	— ⅜
94	73	Col Carb (4)	1	87⅛	85⅛	85⅛	—3½
57	38¾	Coml Credit(4)	61	45	43⅞	45	+1⅛
109⅜	100	Coml Cr pf (4½)	2	100	100	100	Sep 20
60	42	Coml Inv Tr (4)	31	50¾	49¾	50½	+2¼
110½	103⅜	Com Tev pf(4½)	2	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	Sep 25
16	8⅝	Coml Solvents	35	14¼	13⅞	14¼	+ ⅛
2⅛	1¼	Com'th & South	31	1⅝	1½	1½	
72½	45¾	Com & Sou pf(3)	5	64¾	64	64½	—1
31⅜	25⅝	Com Ed (.20g)	44	28½	28⅛	28¼	+ ⅛
8⅜	5	Conde Nast	8	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
30⅜	19	Con-Nairn (¾g)	5	23⅜	21¾	22⅜	+ ⅝
7	5	Congress Cigar	3	5½	5½	5½	Sep 22
28¼	15½	Cons Aircraft	47	27¼	26¼	27	+ ½
8⅞	5⅝	Consol Cig (¾g)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
11	4⅜	Cons Cop (.30g)	36	9⅛	9	9⅛	— ⅛
35	27	Cons Ed

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Demand Continues Heavy for Cotton Cloth Materials

Weekly Clothing Review

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Primary cotton gray goods markets continued to advance during the past week along with finished goods, and trading continued very active with sales soaring far beyond the current week's loom output.

In fact the progress made by cotton goods was considerably more than that made during the week by most other commodities. In spite of that, W. Ray Bell, President of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York, in a public analysis of cotton goods price movements recently in comparison with those of other commodities, pointed out that there is still good reason to believe that the textile advance is lagging behind that of other commodities.

More Gains Coming

"This . . . would suggest," he said, "that the improvement . . . is yet to come." He pointed out that in comparing cotton gray goods prices as of mid-September, 1939, with other commodities in terms of their relationship to the 1926 averages; cotton gray goods had an index number of only 67.76 while many other commodities had index numbers ranging from 75 to 95, and the average of all commodities, comparing September, 1939, with the 1936 average, showed an index number of 78.4, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. And this was in spite of the fact that cotton textile in 1936 operated at a loss for the year.

Demand for yardage was still strong and seemed to gather force as the week progressed. Efforts were made to place commitments running through the first quarter of next year, but mills were reluctant to commit their output so far ahead except at the very peak prices. Accordingly, business done served to crystalize the market at levels an eighth to a quarter of a cent a yard higher than a week previous.

There was much market gossip about foreign outlets for large yardages and several very substantial contracts were reported closed for goods to be exported. This included several million yardage of surgical gauze and hundreds of thousands of yards of duck and heavy drills, some of which was to go to Europe and some to South America.

Print Cloths Active

Print cloth yarn fabrics sold during the week to an aggregate amount of more than 75,000,000 yards or about three times the week's offtake from the looms. In addition there was about 15,000,000 yards of fine combed yarn fabrics sold for deliveries chiefly beyond Thanksgiving.

There are also a large quantity of carded specialties and fancies engaged for deliveries extending beyond the end of the year, and prices were often half a cent a yard higher than the levels prevailing a week or two ago.

Finished goods also showed the effects of the upturn in gray goods. Colored goods, such as chambrays and ginghams and ticking, were advanced again, and many of the bleached sheetings, including both branded and unbranded sheets and pillow cases were again boosted. Shirtings of all kinds were marked up, some of the better quality weaves being up a full cent a yard over the previous week.

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
4 3s 43-40 June	102.22	102.22	102.22
3 3⅜s 43-41 Mch	104.11	104.11	104.11
5 3¼s 44-41	105.10	105.10	105.10
8 3¼s 47-43	106.23	106.20	106.23
12 3¼s 45-43	106.20	106.18	106.20
6 3¼s 46s-44	106.3	106.18	106.22
11 4s 54-44	110.4	110.3	110.3
10 2¾s 47-45	103.19	103.17	103.19
17 3s 47-46	104.21	104.14	104.21
8 3½s 49-46	105.1	104.28	105.1
45 4¼s 42-47	113.26	113.20	113.26
10 2s 47	99.16	99.16	99.16
13 2¾s 51-48	101.23	101.23	101.23
26 2½s 53-49	99.20	99.18	99.18
9 2¾s 54-51	100.23	100.19	100.23
66 3s 55-51	103.1	102.26	103.1
36 2¾s 60-55	100.25	100.17	100.25
10 2¾s 59-56	99.13	99.13	99.13
11 2¾s 63-58	99.21	99.21	99.21
22 2¾s 65-60	99.21	99.14	99.21

Federal Farm Mortgage

36 3s 47-42	103.14	103.13	103.14
16 2¾s 47-42	102.18	102.18	102.18

Home Owners Loan

1 3s 52-44	102.20	102.20	102.20

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Ala Gt Son 4s 43	102½	102½	102½
1 Rib & Bus 3½s 46	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
12 Alleghany cv 5s 44	84½	84	84½
28 Alleghany cv 5s 49	75½	74	75½
145 Alleghany 5s 50 st	48¾	47½	48⅞
12 Am & For P5s 2030	58¾	58½	58¾
8 AmIGChem 5½s 49	99	98½	98¾
4 Am Int 5½s 49	101¾	101½	101½
6 Am T&T 5½s 43			
106 31- 32	108 31-32	108 31-32	
38 Am T&T 3¼s 66	99⅞	99¼	99¼
79 Am T&T 3¼s 61	99⅞	99½	99⅝
3 Am W W & E 6s 75	106⅛	106⅛	106¼
7 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	105⅞	105¾	105⅞
10 Ang C Nitra deb '67	34¾	34	34
6 Arm Del 4s '57	95	94¾	95
17 Arm Del 4s '55	95¼	94¾	95¼
13 AT&SF4s '95	102⅛	101⅝	102⅛
17 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	89	89	89
3 AT&SF aj 1905-55	93½	93½	93½
2 AT&SP T Sh L 4s '58	102½	102⅜	102½
12 A C Line cit 4s '52	70	70	70
9 A C Line 4½s '64	56¼	65	65
4 Ad & Dan 2d 4s' 48	34	34	34
13 All Refin 3s '53	99	98¼	99
2 Austin &NW 5s '41	65	65	65
1 Bald Loco 5s '40 st	100½	100½	100½
48 B&O rfg 6s '95	35	33	35
13 B&O rfg 5s '95 st	33¾	33	33¾
7 B&O 1st 5s '48	72	71⅝	72
40 B&O 1st 5s '48 ct	70	69½	70
42 B&O rfg 5s '95	32¼	30¾	32¼
2 B&O rfg 5s '95 ct	31⅞	31	31½
22 B&O 5s '96 F	32	31	32
8 B&O 5s '96 F ct	31	30¼	31
11 B&O 5s 2000 D	32	31	32
404 B&O cv 4½s '60	23¼	20¾	23
64 B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	22½	20	22½
66 B&O 1st 4s '48	71	69¾	70¾
5 B&O PLE&WV 4s '41	60	59½	60
3 B&OPLE&WV 4s '41ct	60	58¾	60
5 B&O S W 5s '50	53¾	50	53½
5 B&O S W 5s '50 ct	50	50	50
2 B&O T C 4s '59	52	52	52
4 Bang & Aroo cn 4s '51	88	86¾	86¾
1 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	112½	112½	112½
7 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	105	104¾	104¾
47 Beth Stl 3½s '52	98	97½	97½
6 Beth Stl 3½s '52	113	112¾	113
17 Beth Stl 3¼s '59	95¼	95	95
98 Bost&Me 5s '67	40	39½	40
7 Bost&Me 4¾s '61	36	34¾	35¾
5 Bost&Me 5s '55	40½	40	40¼
5 Bos & NY AirL 4s '55	9¼	9¼	9¼
1 Bkly City RR 5s '41	57	57	57
14 Bkly Edis 4½s '66	101½	101	101½
14 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '68	69	69	69¼
6 Bkly UnElist 5s '50	77	77	77
4 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	110	110	110
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '48	108	108	108
16 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	100¼	99¾	99¾
9 Buf R&P 4½s '57	42	41⅞	42
11 Buf R&P 4½s '57 ct	41½	40⅝	41½
1 Bur C R & No 5s '34	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
5 Bush Term 4s 55	48	47½	48
4 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	95¾	95¾	95¾
2 Can Sou 5s '62	82½	82	82½
11 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	93½	93	93
4 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	96	95½	95½
22 Can Nat 4½s '55	92½	92	92
41 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	91¾	90¾	90¾
8 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	90½	90	90½
4 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	90¾	90	90
1 Can Nor 6½s '46	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Can Pac 4s '44	97¼	97	97
9 Can Pac 5s '54	70¾	70	70¾
2 Can Pac 4½s '46	70½	70½	70½
23 Can Pac 4s '60	64	63½	64
2 Can Pac 4s perp	57	55¾	57
12 Caro C & O 5s '52	107½	107½	107½
7 Carriers & Gen 5s '50	95	95	95
1 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	78½	78½	78½
11 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	10¾	10¾	10¾
2 Cen Ga Chat 4s '51	10	8½	10
4 Cen New Eng 4s '61	37½	37	37½
4 Cen NY Pow 3¾s '62	102¾	102½	102¾
35 Cen Pac 5s '60	57½	56½	56½
2 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	72	72	72
46 Cen RR 1st 5s '87	21½	20¼	21½
31 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	20	18¾	18¾
3 Cen RR NJ 4s '7	820	20	20
11 Certain-td 5½s '48	76	75	75
2 C & O 4½s '92	115	115	115
7 C & O 4½s '96 D	92¼	92½	92½
5 C & O rfg 3½s '96 E	93	92¾	93
2 C & O Craig Val 5s '40	100¼	100¼	100¼
8 Chi & Alton 3s '49	13¾	13½	13¾
1 C B & Q 4½s '77	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝
2 C B & Q gen 4s '58	92½	92⅜	92⅝
10 C B & Q 4s ID '49	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Chi & E Ill 6s '34	111	111	111
67 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	20¾	20	20⅜
3 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	20	19½	20
34 Chi Gt W 4½s '59	23¾	23¼	23⅜
1 Chi I & L 6s '66	5	5	5
115 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	10½	9¾	10¼
56 CMSP&P aj5s 2000	3¼	3⅛	3¼
4 CM&SP 4½s '89C	29	29	29
4 CM&SP 4½s '89E	28¾	28¾	28¾
8 CM&SP gen 4s '89	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞
2 Chi&NW 6½s '36	18½	18¼	18¼
2 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	11	11	11
18 Chi & NW 4¾s '87	16¾	16½	16¾
167 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	11	10¾	10⅞
6 Chi&NW4½s 2037C	11	11	11
9 Chi & NW 4s '87	16½	12	16½
2 Chi & NW 4s '87 st	15	15	15
22 Chi & NW 3½s '87	16½	15¾	16½
2 CRI&P4½s '52A ct	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
10 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	3¾	3¾	3¾
10 CRI&P 4s '88	16½	16½	16½
10 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝
11 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	8	7¾	7¾
11 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	101	101	101
15 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	94½	94	94
6 Childs Co 5s '43	60½	60¼	60¼
5 Cinn Gas&El 4¼s '66	100⅝	100⅝	100⅞

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
16 Cin Un Term 3½s'71	103	103	103
1 Cin Un Term 3¾s '69	103	103	103
29 CCC&StL 4½s '77	62	60⅞	61¾
3 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	71¾	71⅛	71½
3 CCC&StL 4s '90 StL	65	65	65
2 ClevUnTerm 5½'s72	89	89	89
61 Col&So 4½s '80	39⅞	39¼	39⅞
7 Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap	102½	101½	102½
37 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	101½	101	101
14 Colmbia G 5s 1961	99	98	99
3 Comwlth Ed 3½s'68	102	101⅝	102
36 Comwlth Ed cv3½s'58	112⅝	112	112½
5 Conn Riv P 3¾s '61	104½	104	104
1 Con Edis 3½s '46	103¾	103⅝	103⅝
46 Con Edis 3½s '48	103⅛	102⅝	103
38 Con Edis 3½s '59	99⅛	98¾	99⅛
5 Con Edis 3½s '58	98¾	98¾	98¾
2 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	102½	101¾	102½
3 Con Rys 4s '54	14	14	14
1 Con Rys 4s '55 Jan	14	14	14
2 Con Rys 4s '56	14	14	14
1 Consum Pow 3¾s '65	103½	103½	103½
6 Consum Pow 3½s '70	100½	100	100½
2 Consum Pow 3¼s '67	101	101	101
7 Consum Pow 3½s '65	102	102	102
6 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	97½	97½	97½
1 Container 5s '42	100	100	100
22 Continn'tal Oil 2¾s '48	112	111½	112
10 Crane Co 3½s '51	101	100½	100
2 Crucible Stl 4½s '48	100¾	100⅝	100¾
2 Cuba R R 6s '46	38	38	38
2 Cuba R R 5s '52	37½	37	37½
1 Dalton P&L 3½s '60	104	103¾	103¾
93 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	69¾	68¾	68¾
1 Del P & L 4¼s '69	105⅝	105½	105½
1 D G & E 5s '51	106¾	106¾	106¾
5 D & R G 4½s'36	12	12	12¼
36 D & R G 4s '36	12½	11⅞	12¼
11 D & R G W 5s '55Asd	4¼	4¼	4¼
29 D & R G West 5s '78	8¾	8¾	8¾
7 Det Ed 4s '65	108¾	108⅜	108¼
4 Dow Chem 2s '51	103	103	103
16 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	105½	105	105
10 Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	108	107½	108
145 Erie rfg 5s '67	18⅛	18¼	18¼
174 Erie rfg 5s '75	18¾	18	18⅜
1 Erie 1st 4s '96	51	51	51
45 Erie gen lien 4s '96	27½	25½	27
9 Erie cv '53 A	23½	23½	23½
25 Erie cv 4s '53 B	23½	23½	23½
9 Erie & Jer 6s '55	49½	49½	49½
5 Fed L & P 1st 6s '4 2	103½	103½	103½
1 Fed Lt&T 5s '42 st	102½	102½	102½
30 FirestoneT&R3½s'48	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
91 Fla E Cst 5s '74	9	8¾	9
14 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	8¾	8½	8¾
2 Fla E Cst 4½s '59	9½	9½	9½
1 Gen Cable 5½s '47	100	100	100
72 GenMotAccept3¼s '51	104	103½	103⅞
21 GenStlCast5½s '49	73½	73	73½
30 Goodrich 4½s 56	100⅜	100	100
4 Goth Silk Ho 5s 46	84½	83½	83½
5 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	98	97½	98
36 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	108¼	107⅝	108
19 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	93	92½	93
6 Gt Nor 3¾s 37	79½	79½	79½
10 G Bay & W deb B	2	2	2
2 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	94	94	94
3 Gulf St Util 3½s 69	98¼	98	98
5 Housatonic 5s 37	41	41	41
13 Hudson Dis 5s'62A	42¾	42	42¾
7 Hud & Man rfg 5s57	49	48½	49
12 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	16½	16	16½
10 Ill Bell Tel 3½s 70 B	105¼	105	105
5 Ill Cen 4s 53	56	56	56
11 Ill Cen 4s 53	52	51½	52
7 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	5 5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
41 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	53¾	51½	52
11 Ill Cen 5s 55	61¾	61¾	61¾
18 IC&CSL&NO 5s63A	56½	55	56½
33 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	52½	51	52½
2 Ill Steel 4½s 40	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Indpls & Lou 4s 56	94½	94	94¼
1 Indus Rayon 4½s 48	98¾	98	98½
3 Inland Stl 3¾s 61	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Interb R Tr 6s 32	29½	29½	29½
53 Interb RTr rfg 5s66	63¾	62	62
2 InterbRTr rfg 5s66 ct	62	62	62
6 Interlake Iron 4s 47	98¼	96½	96¼
2 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	3¼	3¼	3¼
2 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s52	19	19	19
11 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	70	70	70
4 Int Paper 6s 55	91¾	91½	91¾
8 Int Paper 5s 47	99	98½	99
18 Int T&T 4½s 52	46½	45¾	46
13 Int T&T 5s 55	51	50⅝	51
21 Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51	2¾	2¼	2½
5 KCP&L 3¼s '66	34¾	34¾	34¾
46 Con Edis 3¼s'68 ct	34¾	34¾	34¾
8 K C South 5s 50	69½	69	69
1 K C South 3s 50	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞
12 K C Term 4s '60	104	103⅞	104
10 Keith-Alb-O 6s '46	100½	100½	100½
2 Kings Co Lt 5s '54	104	104	104
9 Koppers Co 4s '51	97¾	97	97¾
3 Kresge Found 4s '45	102¼	102	102¼
4 Kresge Found 3½s '47	100	100	100
1 Lac Gas 5½s '44	48	48	48
3 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	47½	47	47½
19 L S & M S 3½s '97	85	84	85
1 Leh C&N 4½s '54A	55	55	55
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '54 st	35	35	35
1 Leh Val Coal 5½s '54	30	30	30
12 Leh Val HTerm5s '54	50	48½	50
4 Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	23½	23½	23½
5 LehValG4½s2003asd	22¾	22½	22¾
26 Leh Val 4s 2003	22¼	21¾	22¼
46 Leh Val 4s 20032asd	21¾	21¾	21¾
1 Liggett & M 7s '44	122¼	122¼	122¼
3 Loews 3½s '46	93½	93	93
13 Lone Star Gas 3½s '53	104½	104½	104½
4 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	85½	85½	85½
1 Lorillard Co 7s '44	120½	120½	120½
1 Lorillard Co 5s '51	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝
7 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	83	82	83
1 Lou&N 4½s 2003	90¼	90¼	90¼
7 Louis & N Un 4s '40	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
16 Manhat Ry 4s '90	65	65	65
8 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	64½	64	64½
1 Mead Corp 6s '45A	103	103	103
3 Met Ed 4½s '68	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Mich Cen 3½s'52	91¼	91¼	91¼
15 Mich Con Gas 4s'63	93¾	93	93¾
8 MilNor cn 4½s'39	31	30½	31
13 MilSparta&NW 4s '47	15	14¾	15
1 M&StL 4s 38	2¼	2¼	2¼
4 MSP&SSMarie 6s'38	7	6	7
10 MSP&SSM std 5s'38	9	9	9
18 MSP&SSM cn 4s'38	9½	9	9½
104 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	27¾	25½	27⅞
55 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	13¼	12½	13
4 M-K-Tex 5s '78	27	24½	27
35 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	26	23½	26
19 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	28	23¾	26
23 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	19¾	19¼	19⅜
24 Mo Pac 5s'77 F	19¾	19¼	19¼
24 Mo Pac 5s'77 G	19⅝	19¼	19¼
38 Mo Pac 5s'81 I	19	19¼	19¼
56 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	6	5¼	5⅞
20 Mob&Ohio 5s '38	31	30⅞	31
4 Mob&O 4½s '77	27½	27¼	27½
3 Mohawk&Mal 4s'91	53¼	53¼	53¼
2 Mon WPa Pub Sv6s'65	107	107	107
3 Mont Pow 3¾s'66	92¼	92¼	92½
11 Mord&Essex 5s '55	47	47	47
16 MorEssex 4½s'55	44	43	43¾
5 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	53	51½	52¾
1 Mutual Un Tel 5s'41	100	100	100
1 Nassau El 4s '51	40	40	40
47 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	102⅞	102	102⅞
11 Distill 3½s'49	95¾	95¼	95¼
6 Natl Steel 3s'65	95⅞	95¼	95¼

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 N O Pub Sv 5s'55 B	104½	104½	104½
1 N Orl & NE 4½s'52	59	59	59
2 N Orl Term 4s'53	69½	69½	69½
10 NO Tex&M 5½s'54	38¼	37⅞	38¼
8 NO Tex&M 5s'54 B	37⅞	37	37⅞
1 NO Tex&M 5s B '54 ct	36	34	36
14 NY & Putnam 4s'93	50	50	50
4 NY&Q'ns E&P 3½s'65	103½	103½	103½
80 NYC rfg 5s 2013	70	68⅝	69¾
193 NYC 4½s 2013 A	63¾	62¾	63¾
33 NYC cn 4s'98	67½	67	67½
8 NYC 3½s'46	79½	78¾	79½
82 NYC cv 3½s'52	71	70½	71
2 NYC & HR 4s'42	82¾	82¾	82¾
18 NYC&HR 3½s'97	80¾	80¾	80¾
3 NYCh&StL 4s'41	74	73½	74
2 NYCh&StL 5½s'74 A	70	69	70
2 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	61½	60½	61½
2 NY Ch&StL 4s'46	79¼	79¼	79¼
2 NY Dock cv 5s'47	57½	57½	57½
4 NY Dock Co 4s'51	54	53½	54
11 NY Edis 3¼s'65	100½	100¼	100½
2 NY Edis 3¼s'66	101	101	101
85 NYNH&H cv 6s'48	19	18¾	19
28 NYNH&H cit 6s'40	26½	25¾	26½
79 NYNH&H 4½s'67	19¾	18¾	19
9 NYNH&H 4s'56	18¼	15	15¼
3 NYNH&H cv 3½s'56	14½	14½	14½
51 NY Q & W rfg 4s'92	9¾	9¾	9¾
22 NYRy A 5s'49	106	106	106
2 NY & R Gas 6s'51A	104½	104½	104½
9 NY Steam 3½s'83	96	95½	96
15 NY S&W gen 5s'40	9	8¾	9
17 NY S&W rfg 5s'37	12	10¾	11½
1 NY S&W Term 5s'43	39	39	39
1 NY Tel 4½s'39	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 NY Trap R s '46 st	87	87	87
22 NY W & Bost 4½s'46	4½	4	4½
3 Niagara Falls P3½s'66	103¾	103¼	103¾
3 NL & O 4½s '55 A	96	95½	96
1 Niagara Sh cv 5½s'50	100	100	100
1 Norfolk & Sou 5s '41	47½	47½	47½
7 Norf Sou 5s '61 A	13¾	13½	13¾
3 Nor Am Co 4s '59	103	102	103
33 Nor Am Co 3¾s '54	100¾	100	100¼
33 Nor Am Co 3½s '49	100¾	99¾	100¾
44 Nor Pac 6s 2047	66½	64¾	66¼
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	56¾	56¾	56¾
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	57	57	57
2 Nor Pac 4s 2047	54	53¾	54
1 Nor Pac 4s '97	71	71	71
10 Nor Pac 3s 2047	47¼	47	47
2 Nor Sta Pr 3½s '87	99	99	99
1 Ogden L Ch 4s' 48 st	8	8	8
5 Ohio Ed 4s '65	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 Ohio Ed 4s '65	103¾	103¾	103¾
12 Ohio Ed 3¾s'72	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 Okla G & E 4s '46	103½	103½	103½
1 Ontario Tran 5s '45	107½	107½	107½
1 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	100	99¾	100
4 Otis Steel 4½s '62 A	76	76	76
7 Pac Gas & El 3½s'66	100½	100	100½
7 Pac G & E 3¾s'61	104	103½	103¾
4 Pac T & T 5s '65	107⅝	107½	107½
10 Pac T & T 3¼s '66 B	101	101	101
4 Pac T & T 3¼s '66 C	100	100	100
3 Para Pict cv 3¼s '47	78	78	78
1 Pen Co 4s '63	99¾	99½	99½
10 Penn Dixie 6s'60A	99¼	99¼	99¼
20 Penn P & L 3½s'69	101½	101¼	101½
5 Penn P & L 3½s'74	102⅞	102¾	102⅞
2 Penn RR gen 5s '68	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
2 Penn RR gen 4¼s '81	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Penn RR 4s '48	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
4 Penn RR 3¾s '70	85	84	84
13 Penn RR 3¼s '52	89½	89¼	89½
2 Peo Gas C Chi 5s '47	110¼	110¼	110¼
18 Peoria & E 1st 4s '40	60	55½	60
16 Peoria & E Inc 4s '90	7½	7½	7½
2 Pere Marq 5s '56	73½	73½	73½
2 Pere Marq 4½s '80	66	66	66
2 PereMarq 4s '56	66	66	66
19 Phelps Dodg 3½s '52	114¼	114	114¼
1 PhilBal&W 4½s'77C	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 PhilBal&W 4½s '81D	103	103	103
10 Phila Co 6s '57	102½	102½	102½
44 Phil Elec 3½s'67	103½	103¼	103½
8 Ph Read C&I cv s '49	6	6	6
23 Ph Read C&I 5s'73	17¾	17½	17¾
1 Philippine 4½s '37	7	7	7
81 PhillipsPet 3s '52	115	114½	115
4 PCC & S L 4½s'40A	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
16 Pitts & W Va 4½s '58A	57	54½	57
16 Pitts & W Va 4½s'59B	57	55½	57
31 Pitt&WVa 4½s '60	57	55½	56⅝
19 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	75	73½	75
81 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	17¾	17½	17¾
1 Pressed Stl C 5s '51	85	85	85
22 Pub Svc Nor Ill 3½s '68	99½	99¼	99½
3 Purity Bak 3¼s '58	98	98	98
5 Rd Jer Cen 4s '51	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
1 Rem Rand 4½s '56	96	96	96
2 Republic Steel 5½s '54	114	114	114
3 Republic Steel 4½s '61	92	92	92½
2 Richfield Oil 4½s '52	107	107	107
24 Rio Gr West 1st 4s'39	35	33⅞	35
8 Roch G & E 4½s'69	99½	99¼	99½
5 RI Ark & La 1st 4½s'34	10¾	10¾	10¾
15 St L S F 5s '50 B	12¾	12¼	12¾
2 St LSF 5s B '50 ct	12¾	12¼	12¾
115 St L S F 4½s '78	13	12½	13
57 St LSF 4½s'78clf st	12½	12¼	12½
46 St L S F 4s '78

Senators Seek to Clip President's Power in Neutrality

By Erwin D. Canham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 — In practically all respects, the new neutrality bill now being studied in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee prescribes rigid courses of action for the American President, rather than allowing him the wide degree of latitude President Roosevelt asked in his message last week, or the moderate latitude provided in previous neutrality bills.

In a word, the Democratic majority on the Senate Committee has included arms embargo repeal in the new bill, but in other respects limits the powers of the President in neutrality policy far more than they have ever before been limited in American history.

First, and most important, the bill gives Congress equal right by concurrent resolution to determine when war exists, instead of leaving this determination solely to the President. And if Congress so decides, the President is required as a result of concurrent resolution to apply the whole Neutrality Act. Some doubt is cast on the constitutionality of this intervention by Congress into executive functions, among lawyers, but in practice a law is constitutional until a case can be brought into court and it is so decided. It is not easy to see how damages could be proved and legal action could be brought under the Neutrality Act.

Far East Angle

Thus, at the very outset, Congress would remove from the President the latitude which Mr. Roosevelt exercised in the Sino-Japanese conflict to decide that war does not legally exist. If the new law were passed, Congress might extend its prohibitions to the Far East at will. Or, under present circumstances, when the President has decided tentatively that Soviet Russia is not a belligerent, Congress might step in and decide to the contrary, thus vetoing the President by a simple majority vote.

The new bill makes it rigidly unlawful for any American vessels to carry passengers or materials to any belligerent nation, with exemption covering Canada. The present law leaves it optional with the President whether export of articles other than arms, ammunition, and instruments of war shall be prohibited, and it leaves with him power to draft the list of articles. That is the "carry" half of cash-and-carry.

As to the "cash," the new bill requires that all exports to belligerents shall be for cash, defined with the permissive extension of 90-day nonrenewable credit. The present law leaves it to the President whether any cash restrictions shall be applied, and if they are it permits a considerably broader definition of commercial credit.

Combat Areas

The new bill gives the President power to define combat areas and prohibit American citizens or vessels from entering such areas, even though they are not carrying commodities for the belligerents. No such restrictions are in present law, although they were included in the abortive Bloom bill. In this single respect, does the President gain more latitude than permitted under present law. Conceivably, he might define combat areas so as to irk one side and please the other, but it is unlikely that the effect would be very great.

The new bill omits the 90-day exemption given American citizens to return home on belligerent vessels after war has broken out. This omission significantly recognizes the fact—as signalized by the Athenia sinking—that obligations under international treaties may not be observed, and the danger for Americans on belligerent vessels begins the moment war breaks out.

The new bill also omits application of neutrality restrictions to nations engaged in civil war; such an application was especially included in the present bill because of the Spanish Civil War.

In other respects, the new bill follows the old law, forbidding financial transactions, solicitation of funds, and other activities for belligerents on American soil. It continues prohibitions on the use of American ports by belligerents, either to transport supplies therefrom for the use of belligerent craft, or by direct use of submarines or armed merchantmen. The National Munitions Control Board is continued in existence, registering American munitions manufacturers and requiring licenses for all arms exports.

Summary of Bill

To summarize, the new bill places these new restrictions on the President:

1. It takes away from him sole power of determining when war exists, and places it equally with Congress.
2. It removes the discretion he has under present law to decide if application of cash and carry would serve American interests.
3. It withdraws authority given him to define lists of articles to be subject to restriction.
4. It deprives the President of authority to define "cash" as a renewable 90-day credit, or an even longer extension.

In addition, the new bill removes many latitudes included in the original Bloom bill, which conforms closely to Administration hopes.

Rigid Definitions

The bill does not "return to international law" if by that is meant permitting the executive authority to definie conduct of American nationals, but sets up rigid definitions of its own.

In nearly all the alternatives listed by the President in his speech last week—alternatives between legal restrictions and administrative regulation by Presidential act—the Democratic majority on the Foreign Relations Committee have decided against the President.

The only exceptions are in the repeal of the arms embargo, and the permission to define combat areas granted to the Executive. That is the measure of the concessions the Administration had to grant in order to pave the way—it hopes—for repeal of the arms embargo.

Yet it should be pointed out that although all these restrictions bear heavily on the President, they will not necessarily bear heavily on Britain and France, the two powers which will benefit from the lifting of the embargo. These powers are believed to have cash enough to make needed purchases here, and also shipping adequate to transport at least their minimum requirements. The other restrictions proposed in the new bill bear upon the United States, and not upon other nations.

Analysis of Neutrality Bills

	New Bill	Original Bloom Bill	Old Law
Determination of existence of war	President or Congress	President alone	President alone
Arms embargo ...	Repealed	Repealed	Mandatory on arms, ammunition, and munitions of war
Cash:			
When applied	Mandatory	Mandatory with loopholes	Optional with President
How applied	90-day exemption on commercial credit	Undefined exemption	Undefined exemption
To what applied ..	All exports to belligerents	All exports to belligerents	All exports to belligerents
Carry:			
When applied	Mandatory	Not included	Optional
To what applied ...	All exports to belligerents	Not included	List selected by President
Combat areas	Defined by President from which American ships or citizens will be barred	Defined by President	Unrestricted
Travel on belligerent vessels	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited
Financial transactions with belligerents	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited
Solicitation of funds for belligerents..	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited
Use of American ports by belligerent warcraft	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited
Munitions control board	Retained	Retained	Created
Civil war	Exempt	Exempt	Included

Sovietization of Poland Speeded by Red Propagandists

(Continued from Page 1)

while, Karl Selter, Foreign Minister of Estonia, returned home after a 15-hour flying visit to Moscow, following the Russian closing of traffic on the strategic Neva River which connects Lake Ladoga with the Gulf of Finland.]

Berlin Feared Less

It is true that not only Rumania but also Hungary and Yugoslavia are feeling less anxiety about a possible German move against them since the Germans retired before the Soviet's advance. Both these states are understood to have started talks with Moscow: Hungary for resumption of normal diplomatic relations by appointment of a new minister and Yugoslavia for recognition of the Soviet regime which had been withheld till now owing to the kinship of the Karageorgevitch-Romanoff dynasties.

Another factor, affecting the immediate situation is that the Soviet advance westwards has deprived Germany of Polish oil fields which, again according to the German press, had been taken over undamaged by the German Army a few days previously—a fact which was recorded with much satisfaction by Berlin newspapers as helping to supply much needed stocks of oil.

Since the Russian advance, Germany is regarded as being in a less advantageous position to bring pressure to bear on Rumania—unless Moscow acts for Berlin. Failing in this, Germany must first occupy Hungary before being able to exercise direct coercion on Rumania.

What Will Russia Do?

But it is possible that the long-range developments will be far more influenced by other factors such as the methods Russia is now following in White Poland and Eastern Galicia, areas recently annexed.

Following its troops have come a large army of Communist propagandists working to Sovietize the new conquests. And their task should not be so difficult since the first aim will be a change in land ownership whereby the present large Polish estates will be confiscated and handed over to White Russian and Ukrainian peasants—the majority of the population in the Eastern areas being non-Polish, only the big estate owners being Polish, and these centers of Polish culture will now automatically disappear.

Poets and Writers Busy

[The Associated Press reported that poets and writers were busy spreading culture to the populace. Schools will be reopened as normalcy is restored, and for the first time in White Russian dialects will be used in classrooms.]

It is clear that no great encouragement from Moscow or Kiev is necessary to urge these peasants to seize such estates since there have been strong anti-Polish movements in this area since the end of the last war. This is a measure which would certainly for the time being, at least, lead the peasants to welcome the Russians with open arms.

The fact that the Russians talk of establishing a Soviet on Polish soil is probably for the purpose of initiating revolutionary propaganda extending to German areas also.

Germans Blocked

The Germans cannot adopt a similar policy so as to win over the Polish peasants in their annexed areas since land confiscation would run contrary to their own policy. Germans own large estates in Upper Silesia and it is most probable that they want to retain and encourage such institutions as centers of German culture. Nor does anti-Semitism as propaganda to win over the Poles, worked from a puppet Government in Kracow, hardly likely to stand much chance of success.

Russia's policy will obviously work through a social revolution not only in Poland but also throughout the Balkans, particularly as such a policy will suit not only whatever Communist policy may still govern Soviet thinking but also present Russian state policy.

The antiquated land ownership system still dominating Hungary certainly offers fertile soil for such seeds. [In fact National Socialism's policy for the breakup of Hungary moved along these lines] and the way to Hungary lies open through Ruthenia which borders on that part of Poland now acquired by the Soviets, whose population, predominantly Ukrainian, was largely Communist under Czechoslovakia, and has been in a state of chaos for the past 18 months, resulting from the breakup of that republic.

Russia, therefore, is now able to return to the position of influence it occupied in Europe in pre-1914 days and is exerting an important influence in the Danube Basin, the Eastern Gateway of Europe. And today there is no large Austro-Hungarian Empire to oppose Russia as 25 years ago.

To imagine that the whole of the Balkans will immediately go Communist is naturally an exaggeration. Following the history of the Nineteenth Century and first 14 years of the Twentieth Century the most probable Balkan development is that Russia's influence there will be more indirect than direct, but nevertheless effective. Ultimately it is believed here it should work out to Europe's benefit since the Balkan states if given a period in which to consolidate likely would follow along a path towards national consolidation so that they will not any longer be mere tools in the hands of any great powers. Such a policy whether followed by West European States or others has been largely responsible for the so-called Balkanization of Europe south of the Danube.

Bargaining Point

Russia in agreement with Turkey can also exert great influence in the Near East and the visit of the Turkish Foreign Minister to Moscow is naturally watched here in connection with possible acitvities against British interests in the Near East and especially in India. In any case, it will place Russia in a stronger position to state its claims when peace is discussed.

But just as some statesmen after the World War thought mistakenly that nationalism was dead, so now today's observers may see that nationality will outlive political preponderance. In consequence, may not even Moscow by its action taken in Poland, be laying the foundations of a greater Ukraine [including the Russian and Polish Ukraine] which will eventually play a vital role in East and Central Europe independent of Moscow?

Arms Embargo Gains in Senate

(Continued from Page 1)

berg, adding, however, "if there is to be repeal, I am glad they have undertaken to write other stringent rules."

Other isolationists besides Senator Vandenberg used the same qualifying "if" in their statements, which was interpreted by some as a defeatist note.

"If we are to be defeated," said Senator Worth Clark, for example, "we might as well try to make the bill as good as possible."

While there were indications that the restrictions on the President in the Pittman bill had moderated opposition other Senators like Senator Nye charged that "the purpose of dressing the bill up is to befuddle the bill, and the public mind."

Col. Charles A. Lindbergh appeared at the Capitol today, accompanied by Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia. He did not attend the Johnson conference, however.

White House supporters professed new confidence in victory as a result of the day's events. They asserted they had more than a Senate majority.

The White House belief is supported in part by independent newspaper polls. These show a bare paper majority, and a sufficient number of on-the-fence Senators wavering to the Administration side to give some cause for supposing the White House will actually get the 60-odd votes that it expects. However, it is always true in Washington that a vote on a Senate roll-call is worth two on a newspaper poll.

The Administration has not relaxed its efforts because of overconfidence, and today President Roosevelt called in two more Senators whose position has not yet been defined. Carl Hayden (D) of New Mexico and Francis T. Maloney (D) of Connecticut. Senator Maloney told friends last week that he "would be sitting right in the middle of the car tracks for quite some time."

Reports have come that Senator Hayden is veering to the embargo repeal side.

Besides the polls, other factors which encourage the Administration are:

1. The breach between Democratic conservatives and New Dealers is healed on foreign policy.
2. The anti-repeal mail barrage appears to be ebbing while charges continue that it is inspired by pressure groups.
3. A number of fence-sitting Senators have dropped down lightly on the Administration side.

Against these hopes of the Administration must be placed the resource, ability and sincerity of the compact anti-repeal group which numbers about 30, and comprises some of the ablest members of the Senate.

Both sides are vocal. Like real war the struggle is in its preliminary long-range bombardment stage by the big guns of either side. These radio salvos will detonate for four or five more days, "softening" exposed positions and hunting for weak spots. Then the actual Senatorial struggle will start, with what amounts to hand-to-hand verbal engagements.

Three Senators yesterday made final declarations that they favored arms embargo repeal — Walter George (D) of Georgia, Ellison D. Smith (D) of South Carolina, both targets of the Roosevelt purge, and Edwin C. Johnson (D) of Colorado.

Although these declarations were hailed with surprise in some quarters, it should be pointed out that the three Senators were all listed as favoring repeal in the Senate poll carried in the Monitor, last Friday, Sept. 22. This indicated about 49 Senators, or a bare majority, then favoring arms embargo repeal, about 25 committed against, and the rest undecided, or absent. Since that time there have been one or two changes in the ranks, on the whole favoring the Administration side.

Evacuation Cost

(Continued from Page 1)

with the prices of food rising all the time—mass migration from cities has raised many issues of a social character. Committees are now working to ease friction caused in standards of living discrepancies between hosts and guests, to overcome the difficulty of adequately supervising children in out-of-school hours, and to counteract a lack of adaptability among many evacuees.

Perhaps the greatest problem, however, arises from the inevitable splitting up of families "for duration." This difficulty has many sides apart from the obvious one of destroying family life, though in many cases there is no question about material advantage to the children. Closely linked with this is the tendency of evacuees to insist on returning home notwithstanding urgent Government requests to "stay put." At least a million people were so reluctant to leave their homes in the danger areas anyway that the number of evacuees fell far short of the expected total. Taking advantage of the Government's scheme was an entirely voluntary matter, but authorities stress that making further arrangements for evacuation if air raids start is not going to be so easy as the original outward trek which took eight months to organize.

There is another side of the picture, however. Many evacuees are revelling in unaccustomedly happy conditions—some had never been away from drab street and smoke laden air before—and many hosts are enjoying themselves looking after appreciative "boarders." This leads to the question whether wartime radiation from cities may have a permanent effect on the peacetime problem of congestion in towns.

1,000 Sharpshooters To Aid Swiss Army

LUCERNE, Switzerland (AP)—The services of 1,000 veteran sharpshooters, all over 60, were accepted Sept. 25 by the Swiss Generalissimo Henri Guisan for the Army auxiliary.

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Exclusive Gowns, Coats and Millinery
FUR COATS and FURS A SPECIALITY
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STYLE COMFORT LONG LIFE
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Yorkshire's Famous Store
Fashions; Fabrics; Furnishings; Decorations; Men's Outfitting
Phone 2390 (Fourteen Lines)

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GLOVES, HOSIERY, NECKWEAR, SHIRTS, PYJAMAS, ETC.
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13 MANNINGHAM LANE
(3 Doors from Regent Cinema)
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Purchase Your
Groceries and Provisions
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COAL MERCHANTS
Springmill St. Bradford
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The Oldest and Largest Distributors in Bradford

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Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor
FRANK HUGHES
177 Upper Dale Road
DERBY
Best Class Bespoke Work
Moderate Charges

For Reliability and Value
SHOP AT
Midland Drapery Co., Ltd.
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Branch Stores 20, West Park Tel. 4390

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Coal and Coke Merchant
The best of every grade stocked at prices suitable to all.
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HOUSE FURNISHERS,
UPHOLSTERERS, CABINET MAKERS.
('SUNDOUR' UNFADABLE FABRICS)
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the Modern Firm for
PLUMBING
Central Heating
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ACKRILL Ltd.
Printers, Stationers and Bookbinders
TEL. 4001

ENGLAND

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For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Huddersfield 671 daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For
Clothes that Radiate Cleanliness
TRY
THE NEWTOWN LAUNDRY
HONLEY
Phone your orders: Honley 74
A Post Card will ensure a call.

ILKLEY

BEANLANDS
of Brook Street
The Premier Grocers of Ilkley for 68 years
Phone 1077/1078

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For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Leeds 62963 12 noon to 2 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ELECTRIC
appliances for homes and churches. Magnificent choice. Registered contractors and engineers.
Bailey's
tel. 22528
29 TRINITY ST. LEEDS

WHEN IN LEEDS DINE AT
COLLINSON'S
CAFES & RESTAURANTS
22, King Edward Street,
47, Albion Street,
25, Wellington Street

GEO. A. JENNINGS
LIMITED
HIGH CLASS
Printers and Stationers
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Lower Briggate—Tel. 26112
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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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"The Modern Food Store"
CHURCH STREET
for the Things That Are DIFFERENT

CLAY & ABRAHAM Ltd.
37 Bold Street *13 Lord Street*
23 Tithebarn Street
Perfumes and all Toilet Specialities
Safety and Electric Razors
Photographic Equipment and Supplies

J. Collinson & Co.
Established 1931
34-36 Bold Street Royal 2618
EXCLUSIVE FOOTWEAR
Agents for:
Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

ALSOP BROTHERS
(COAL) LTD.
Coal and Coke Merchants
35 and 37 TUNNEL ROAD
Tel. WAVERLEY 308

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(FRANK DRURY LTD)
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RESTAURANT
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"EVERSOFT" UPHOLSTERY
"HONEST UNDER THE COVER"
Double and Triple Sprung
All Double Hair Stuffing
Divan Chairs from £4.17.6
Settees from £8.15.6
100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £97.10.0
80 Model Rooms Two Acres Showrooms
J. & J. SHAW LTD.
70 OXFORD STREET, MANCHESTER

J. E. STRETCH
ALBERT SQUARE
Hosier and Outfitter to Gentlemen
Regd. Mark

Why not try the "Comsence" Shoe?
FITTED BY
FINLEY & BABER
16, St. Ann St., Manchester 2

KENDALS
Where Quality Comes First
KENDAL MILNE & CO.
Manchester 3

FRANK LEWIS LTD
"Recommend Wolseley for the discriminating motorist: Come to us for prompt attention and expert service."
MARKET ST. GARAGE, STRETFORD
'Phones: Longford 2090.

ENGLAND

MANSFIELD

MAGADALE DAIRY
REDCLIFFE ROAD
From our own Farm
Pure Safe Milk
Rich Thick Cream
New Laid Eggs
Delivered at your door Tel. 1010

ROWELL BROS.
Family Drapers
1, CHURCH STREET TEL. 474
Depts., Dress Materials, Household Goods, Millinery, Haberdashery, Ladies' and Children's Complete Outfitters.
Also Bainbridge Ltd., Newark Tel. 19
and Rowell Bros., Shirebrook Tel. 35

JOHN ROBINSON & CO.
3 and 11 Stockwell Gate
Ladies' and Men's Tailors
Men's and Boy's Complete Outfitters
TEL. 552

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

John Moses & Co. Ltd.,
for QUALITY FURS
A Good Fur Coat of Hard Wearing Quality will prove one of the best investments you can possibly make.
See the New Season's Models in the Fur Showroom today. Each has been individually selected for quality of skin, style and durability.
JOHN MOSES & CO., LTD.
Newcastle 1

Two Ball Lonnen Garage
West Road (Top of Denton Bank)
Newcastle-on-Tyne
Everything for the Motorist
Castrol Lubrequipment
Call here for PETROL, OIL, ETC.
Tel. 33262

Park Your Car at the
Central Station Garage
Repairs a Speciality
OPEN ALWAYS Tel. 26779 Nevill St. Newcastle

ROCHDALE

Have Your Clothes Tailored by
EDGAR BUTTERWORTH
Tailor and Furrier
Tel. 2514 67 Drake Street
Our Furs are the best value you can buy. Allowance made for Old Fur Coats in part exchange.

For Ladies' Wear
BUDGE & AUBREY
89 and 91 DRAKE STREET
TEL. 2296 ROCHDALE

INSURANCES
All Classes Effected Sound Companies
Estimates Free
Personal and Prompt Attention
JOSEPH FRITH
Station Buildings Tel. 3742

MERCHANT
Milkstone Place, opp. Victory Cinema
MODERN PLUMBERS AND HEATING ENGINEERS
Specialists in Grates and Mantles
Fire Range Repairs and Property Repairs
PHONE 2480 Promptly Executed

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C. W. HAYNES
JOINER BUILDER
CONTRACTOR
Tel. 997 Burniston Road

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For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71387, 10 a. m.-5 p. m. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOP AT
Walshs
ALWAYS
for Fashions, Men's Wear, Children's Wear, Home Needs and Furnishings

OXCROFT
Britain's Best
HOUSE COAL
E. A. STEVENSON, Ltd.
141, Norfolk Street, Sheffield 1
Phone 23184 23185, 23186 and 23128

Are you getting the most out of your car? If not
Samuel Wilson & Son, Ltd.
125-137 WEST STREET
offer SPECIALISED CARBURATION SERVICE
PHONE 25807

99-101-103-5-7 SHEFFIELD 1.
CENTRAL MOTORS (Sheffield) LTD. PHONE 22696
FOR AUSTIN STANDARD & LANCHESTER AND TYRES OILS & ACCESSORIES

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

ENGLAND

SHEFFIELD
(Continued)

QUALITY FURNITURE
Agents and Stockists for
"BUOYANT" Upholstery
"VI-SPRING" Mattresses
Personal service. Advice readily and courteously given for furnishings and colour schemes.
H. Ponsford
581, 583 and 601 London Road
Sheffield 2
Tel. No. Sharrow 50314

We Sell CAMPBELL'S SOUPS
T. J. C. COE
SILVER HILL STORES ECCLESALL
Once a Housewife has discovered the Quality of our goods and the service we render she seldom seeks further for a good GROCER and CONFECTIONER.
TEL. 70874

SOUTHPORT

BURSTON & NIXSON Ltd.
For choice selection of tinned and bottled fruits, groceries and provisions
41, London Street, Southport
Est. 1881 Phone 2153

THE CENTRE OF FASHION AUTHORITY
Marshall & Snelgrove
SOUTHPORT
Restaurant Hairdressing

STOCKPORT

Phone RUSholme 2822
Robinson's
Quality Confectioners
Branches throughout the district

FLORENCE DAWBER
Gowns, Coats, Millinery, Etc.
98, BRAMHALL LANE, DAVENPORT STOCKPORT
'Phone Gt. Moor 3260

Scotland

EDINBURGH

Bacon, Cheese & Buttermen
Hugh Gibson Ltd.
44 Queensferry Street Tel. 25146-7

Gulland & Kennedy
School Outfitters
for over 100 years are now incorporated with
J. C. SMITH LTD.
91, Lothian Road, Edinburgh

Wallsend Coal 50/-
Dunfermline Splint Coal 48/-
Best Household Coal 44/-
Warriston Blackband Coal 42/-
Blackband Washed Nuts 39/-
Treble Washed Nuts 37/-
Special prices for 3 tons and upwards
ANDREW STEWART
Heriothill Depôt, Warriston Rd. Tel. 23890

GLASGOW

Telephone: Douglas 5141
Galloway & Lee
Jas. M. Galloway—David S. Lee
Artistic House Furnishers
335, Sauchiehall Street
Glasgow, C. 2
Specialists in Fitted Carpets
See our range of Non-Crush Curlsax Carpeting now available in five qualities from 7/11 per yard.

Re-making Hair Mattresses
Have your old mattresses re-made as new. Hair cleaned and teased.
6ft.6 x 3ft. 30/- 6ft. x 4ft. 37/6 6ft.6 x 4ft.6 45/-
'Phone Central 949, or, on receipt of p. c., motor will lift and return mattresses.
A. GARDNER & SON LTD.
36 JAMAICA ST., GLASGOW, C. 1

WENDY'S
RESTAURANTS
At
245, Sauchiehall Street
and
104, West George Street
Open daily and each evening until 10.45 p.m. for snack suppers

MAKE THE BEST OF PRESENT COAL RATIONS!
Install a Modern Fireplace designed to give More Heat from Less Coal.
Artistic Range of Tiled FIREPLACES
by GEO. McALPINE & SONS, Ltd.
66 Bath Street, Glasgow. Tel. Doug. 0405

The Laundry of Quality
The Cathkin Laundry
Giffen & Bisset Ltd.
RUTHERGLEN
Phone Rutherglen 1701-2

CLARKE & BUCHAN Ltd.
Finest Tailoring for Ladies
206, SAUCHIEHALL ST., C. 2.

JOHN A. MURDOCH & CO.
Engineers and Merchants
Tanks (Sectional) and Steelwork
Refuse Destructors
93 HOPE STREET, C. 2
Telegrams: Prestank Phones: Central 1780

Daily Features Page

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Barren Life?

Newton Highlands, Mass.

"Aunt" Julia looked with unseeing eyes across the classroom. She felt tired and defeated. How long it was since she had stepped into this room, fresh from normal school, eager to help boys and girls become good men and women! One more year, and she would complete half a century of teaching the sixth grade in this room.

What was it those two young teachers had said as she stood outside the teachers' room? Oh, yes. "A barren life." She hadn't been eavesdropping. She couldn't help hearing it. Their gay, confident voices had carried too well. "Let Aunt Julia be your example. Fifty years a school teacher! Not for me. As soon as Bob gets going, I'll leave this. What a barren life!"

She had made her way back to her room. School was over for the day. The boys and girls said "Good night" as if they meant it.

Fifty years ago she had only expected to teach a few years—until her Bob had his business going.

"Barren life!" The words circled round and round in her thinking. She had enjoyed working with boys and girls. She had given her life to them. It was what Bob would have wanted. "I want to be of service to the community," he had told her. Many parents had told a succession of principals, "I want my child to have Aunt Julia. I had her and know she's what my child needs."

Idly, Aunt Julia picked up the daily paper from the table beside her desk. So John Stark was elected Governor! She remembered him well. A fine, upstanding lad who worked hard and loved jokes. What was this? The Interviewer asked: "What was the most important influence in your life?"

"Next to my mother," the Governor-elect replied, "what I am I owe to Aunt Julia Lowe, my sixth-grade teacher. She taught me to be honest, to work, and to see life as a glorious adventure where one could be of service to one's fellows. It makes no difference whether one's in politics or teaching, the important thing is service. Otherwise, life is barren."

Have You Seen a Larger Group?

Monitor Camera Club from F. P. Sherry, Mill Valley, Calif.

These rural mail boxes are an interesting phase of suburban living. Send in your photographs of similar open-air post offices to the Daily Features Editor—that is, if your group has more than the 75 boxes shown here (end of Innes Avenue, Junters Point, San Francisco).

Daily Quotation

THERE is no true potency, remember, but that of help; nor true ambition, but ambition to save.—RUSKIN.

In Lighter Vein

"Whatever gave you the idea that I needed furniture?"

May Become a Diner Someday

Confused Passenger: "Please let me off at the next stop, conductor; I thought this was a lunch wagon."

Appropriate

"Are you going to take the car out in this rainstorm?"

"Certainly. It's a driving rain, isn't it?"

Co-eds

"Do you mind if I borrow your tweed coat?"

"Certainly not. But why all the formality of asking permission?"

"Oh, I can't find it."

Stuff and Nonsense

A salesman of small boats and yachts
Was suspected of Communist plachts,
For the boats that he sold
Had darkrooms in the holds
For developing minicam shachts.
M. I. T. Voo-Doo.

Vocations

Tags for Pets

Nearly every pet owner would like to have an identification tag, with his pet's name and his own name and address, to affix to the collar of his dog or cat.

A young woman is making a profitable business of contacting pet owners, and taking their orders for these tags.

A rubber-stamp manufacturer provides the tags in wholesale quantities at a very nominal cost, leaving a good margin of profit for the salesperson.

Lists of pet owners secured from the city license bureau, or from other sources, are a great help in the sales work.—H. P. G., Los Angeles.

Los Angeles Times: A man from Colorado is walking sideways to the New York Fair. There are no reports on how often he is mistaken for a political leader.

A Verse for Today . . .

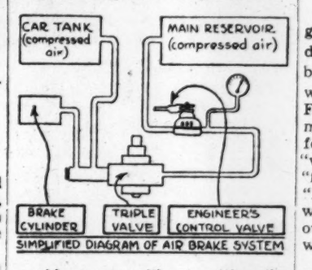
Dearly beloved, avenge not yourselves, but rather give place unto wrath: for it is written, Vengeance is mine; I will repay, saith the Lord.—ROM. 12:19.

Did You Ever Wonder

How an Air Brake Works?

An air brake is a brake operated by compressed air. The first air brake was invented by George Westinghouse, an American engineer, and patented in 1869. This brake consisted of an air pump and a reserve tank or reservoir, a control valve for the engineer, connecting pipes, and a brake cylinder on each car. When the engineer admitted compressed air to the pipes, the pressure forced pistons out and pressed brake blocks or shoes against the car wheels.

This type of brake had two principal objections; one, that the cars nearest the engine received a higher brake pressure than the cars in the rear, so the rear cars bumped the forward cars vigorously with much accompanying clatter and shake-up; and the other, that in event of a break in the air line, the compressed air would escape without setting the brakes.



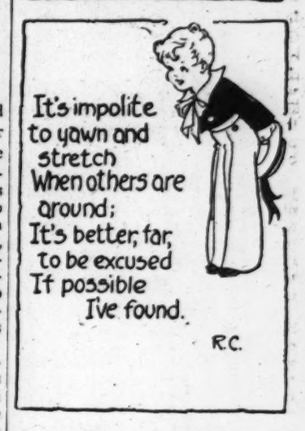
SIMPLIFIED DIAGRAM OF AIR BRAKE SYSTEM

In 1872, Westinghouse invented the automatic air brake. In this brake, each car carried an air tank, besides the reservoir at the engine; and there was a triple valve located at the junction of the train pipe and the two pipes leading to the car tank and the brake cylinder.

When the train is running freely with brakes off, the pressure in the reservoir and the train tanks is equal. To apply the brakes, air is allowed to escape from the train pipe. Immediately, the excess pressure in the train tanks throws the triple valve so that the compressed air is admitted to the brake cylinder, which pushes the shoes against the car wheels and stops the train. To release the brakes, the escape of air from the train pipes is cut off, and the pressure from the reservoir throws the triple valve, switching the flow of air from the brake cylinder to the car tank.

Since this method applies the brakes by letting the air escape from the pipe system, any break in the air hose or pipes will immediately set the brakes; and any car or cars which may happen to break loose from the train are brought to a stop automatically.—W. P. Keasbey.

Manly Manners



Party Fun

Superlative Partners

The women are promiscuously given small cards with two-word descriptions of those who are to be their partners. One of the two words is a superlative adjective. For instance, some of the cards might direct the ladies to look for a man with "biggest feet," "wisest look," "broadest shoulders," "finest forehead," "smallest hands," "longest nose," and so on. The women go about looking the men over in an effort to find the one who will fit the description.

After all have found their superlatively described partners, they announce to the group the descriptions written on their cards, much to the amusement of all.—A. C. H., York, Pa.

Daily Anecdote

'By Their Fruits—'

"I suppose that John Atkins is one of your best weavers," said a clergyman who was being shown by the foreman through a great mill.

"Indeed, he is not!" stoutly declared the foreman. "The trouble with John is that he stands around talking about his religion when he ought to be attending to his loom. He is a good enough fellow and has the making of a fine weaver in him, but he has not yet learned that while he is in the weaving-shed his religion ought to come out of his fingers, and not out of his mouth."

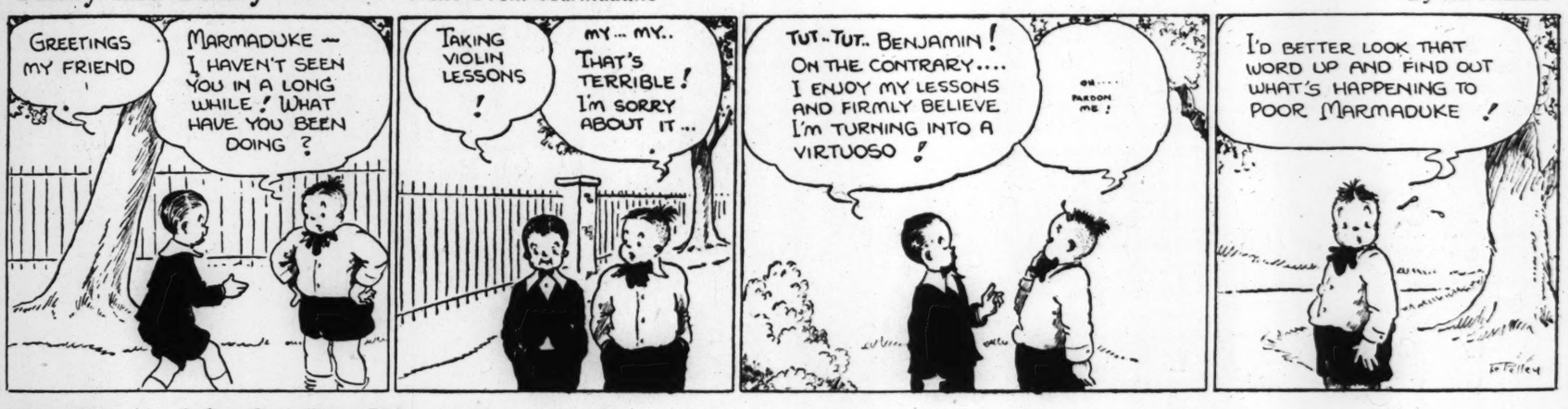
How to Succeed

"How did you attain such excellence in your profession?" was asked of Sir Joshua Reynolds.

"By observing one simple rule, namely, to make each picture the best," he replied.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*News From Marmaduke*

By LE PELLEY

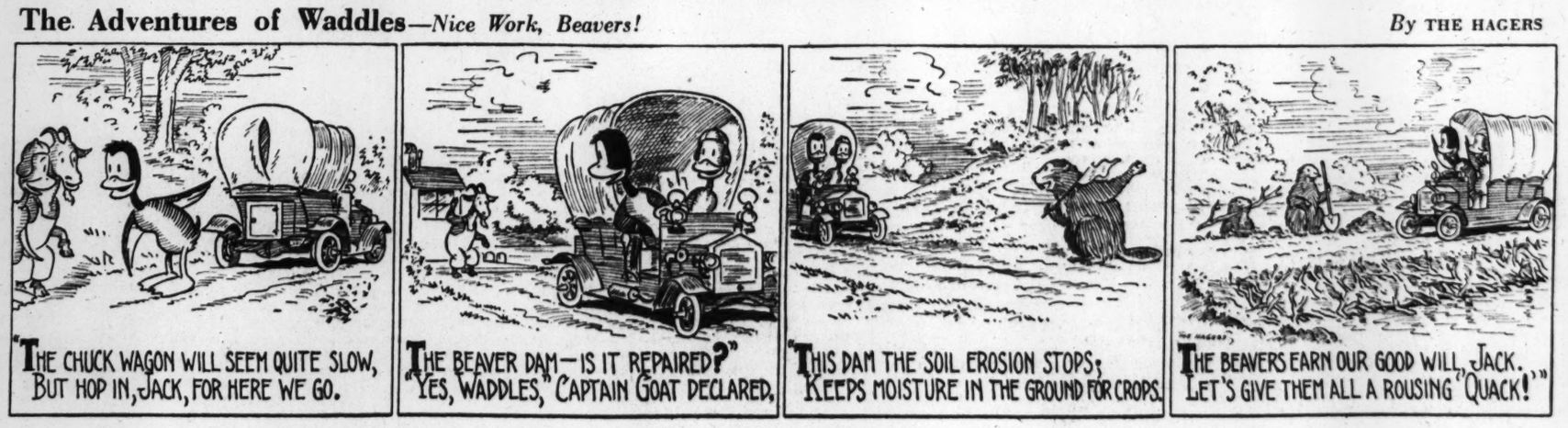

GREETINGS MY FRIEND
MARMADUKE — I HAVEN'T SEEN YOU IN A LONG WHILE! WHAT HAVE YOU BEEN DOING?
TAKING VIOLIN LESSONS!
MY... MY.. THAT'S TERRIBLE! I'M SORRY ABOUT IT...
TUT-TUT.. BENJAMIN! ON THE CONTRARY.... I ENJOY MY LESSONS AND FIRMLY BELIEVE I'M TURNING INTO A VIRTUOSO!
OH.... PARDON ME!
I'D BETTER LOOK THAT WORD UP AND FIND OUT WHAT'S HAPPENING TO POOR MARMADUKE!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Thank You Spike*

After getting the Gloom Chasers together yesterday, we seemed unable to think of anything interesting to do—
Finally ol' Peter said— "Well, at least we can get organized"—
The rest of us thought that was a good idea, and Spike nominated me for Chief-dog-in-charge!
And the next thing I knew I had been unanimously elected! Wasn't that something!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Nice Work, Beavers!*

By THE HAGERS


"THE CHUCK WAGON WILL SEEM QUITE SLOW, BUT HOP IN, JACK, FOR HERE WE GO.
"THE BEAVER DAM—IS IT REPAIRED?" "YES, WADDLES," CAPTAIN GOAT DECLARED.
"THIS DAM THE SOIL EROSION STOPS; KEEPS MOISTURE IN THE GROUND FOR CROPS.
"THE BEAVERS EARN OUR GOOD WILL, JACK. LET'S GIVE THEM ALL A ROUSING "QUACK!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Profits That Burn

No man worthy of the name would want to take bread out of the mouths of women and children. Nor would many find satisfaction in profits coined from the sacrifice of other men's blood.

Unfortunately, in modern markets cause and effect do not always appear that closely joined or identified. And some may try to salve conscience with such phrases as, "Well, business is business," or, "Others are getting the price; why shouldn't I?"

But hearteningly, there is a wide revulsion from the supposition that war profits are either a wholesome thing for the economic body or that they are to be taken at the highest rate which hard bargaining and even scare-mongering can contrive. It is evident that business as a whole, in consonance with public opinion, does not look upon possible repeal of the arms embargo as an opportunity for profiteering.

The National Association of Manufacturers voiced a splendid sentiment when it declared through Howard Coonley, its President, that American business hates war and wants peace. He added,

> Peace is the life blood of progress. Peace must be the national objective. . . . The United States can stay out of war. . . .
>
> Industry opposes profiteering — the utilization of war psychology to boost prices for the purpose of making excessive profits.
>
> As manufacturers we recognize it to be our responsibility and moral obligation to conduct our businesses so that prices of the products we produce and sell are related equitably to production costs.

This statement seems to recognize that prices cannot be held down if war in Europe continues long enough to reduce world resources to the point of want. If that harsh stage arrives, as it began to do after about two years of the World War, the most that industrial policy can do is to keep price movements orderly so that changes of demand will not work hardship on some, make war millionaires out of others, and throw the productive machinery out of gear.

Most economists, however, encouragingly believe that the stocks of goods in general throughout the world, including foodstuffs, raw materials, and manufactured articles, are more plentiful now than they were when war broke out in 1914. On this basis, unless mechanized warfare succeeds in throwing away wealth more rapidly than before, it should take longer to reach the point where the actual supply-and-demand situation places a premium on the things of living.

During that period—and one certainly hopes that war will cease before it is passed—there is no occasion for sharp rises in prices. Public opinion will be vigilant against profiteering, and to this alertness can gratefully be added the conscience and good judgment of American business itself.

Your representative business executive is too much a man of good will and of constructive habits to enjoy cashing in on other people's misery. If nothing else, his pocketbook memory, like that of the farmer and the laborer, tells him that war gains have wings which take more than those gains away in post-war collapse.

Surely the intelligent manufacturer and the man-in-the-street in a neutral country must hope, in the interests of sound, normal business, if nothing more, that war in Europe may soon be ended with a just peace rather than imagine that anyone can reap a long-run profit by collecting blood money

"Peace" as a Tactic

War, Premier Mussolini has repeatedly said, "ennobles the race." But now—judging by his week-end speech at the Palazzo Venezia—he considers only localized wars suitable for this purpose.

Il Duce is not the world's most convincing advocate of peace. His pleas for it now strike chords of disillusioned remembrance—of Ethiopia, which wanted peace, and Spain, to which Il Duce sent no doves. Poland, too, would have preferred peace. But now that Poland has been wiped out, Rome's peace offensive begins.

This is crying peace where there is no peace, but rather diplomacy. Premier Mussolini seems willing to appear so naïve as to misunderstand the position of Britain and France in the tragedy the Third Reich's invasion of Poland set in motion. Because Poland has been shattered under the hammer blows of an oligarchy in Berlin—which hammering Il Duce confuses with the "dynamic forces of peoples"—the Italian dictator sees nothing left for the Allies to fight for. He overlooks the fact that the Allies' pledges to Poland were symbols of a determination to stand against that evil which the destruction of Poland also symbolizes.

Intentionally or otherwise, Premier Mussolini is doing Reichsführer Hitler one more favor by thus stacking the diplomatic cards to make a deal in Herr Hitler's favor look moral. For it is not peace Il Duce asks for. It is a surrender which could be—and probably would be—exploited by the so-called "dynamic Powers" as previous diplomatic surrenders and concessions by others have been.

Premier Mussolini's judgment that the Allies have compromised their moral position by omitting to declare war on Russia as a co-aggressor in Poland will not be taken very seriously, coming from the head of a government which subscribed to non-intervention in Spain and then boasted of violating its agreement. This judgment assumes, moreover, that the defense of Poland is the primary reason for this war whereas that defense was rather the precipitating factor. The war having been unleashed by the Third Reich's invasion of a neighboring state, what Russia did afterward and what counterstroke the Allies may or may not choose to deliver becomes chiefly a question of strategy.

The "peace offensive" which has been launched by Premier Mussolini rather more cautiously than was expected, thus appears less an offensive for peace than an offensive by "peace." The cry of "peace" is now just another weapon in the arsenal of dictatorial diplomacy. When real peace is intended the peoples of the world will see that their leaders heed its spokesman.

Britain's Bulwark

A great deal has been heard about Britain's air force during the last year, and the strides it has made in increasing the production of aircraft and in the training of men. But far less has been said about what still remains the senior service, the Royal Navy. The command of the sea is no less vital to Britain than it has been in the past.

Without a victory at sea no large invading force could reach and maintain itself on British soil. But the tasks of the British Admiralty go far beyond keeping invaders at bay. Upon it fall the manifold duties involved in keeping the sea safe for British ships to carry supplies in all waters, and in preventing enemy ships from running the blockade. The great key ports like Gibraltar, Alexandria, and Singapore, have been provided not only with protection against enemy attack but with reserves of fuel and ammunition.

Three or four years ago there was some uneasiness in Britain about the preparedness of the Navy for sudden eventualities, especially in the Mediterranean. There is no such uneasiness today. So much concentrated work has been put into the re-equipment of the Navy that it can safely be said that it has never in the last twenty years been so fully provided for emergencies. New ships of every kind have been built, and other ships have been refitted.

The knowledge that Britain's forces are well prepared to defend its shores and its sea-borne supplies undoubtedly contributes to that quiet confidence with which the British people are facing the war.

A Job for a Detective

Dr. Duffield, president of the New York branch of the Dickens Fellowship, recently presented to the Fellowship in England a unique collection of books relating to Dickens' unfinished novel, "The Mystery of Edwin Drood" —a collection that includes, according to one report, 450 volumes that attempt to show how the book was intended to end. It is a staggering number; and a striking tribute to the enthusiasm for Dickens.

It is disappointing that as yet this intensive effort does not appear to have resulted in a solution popularly acclaimed as the classic and perfect one. Is it that the great specialists in deduction have so far ignored the challenge?-And, if so, cannot they be persuaded to take it up? Although the pens that sent Sherlock Holmes, Father Brown, and Philo Vance unravelling problems are no longer in commission, there are others actively engaged who would certainly command confidence; and what a pleasure it would be to see some ancestor of M. Hercule Poirot, or M. Hanaud, or Lord Peter Wimsey, investigating the disappearance of Edwin Drood!

Prevention Begins at Home

Despite the efforts of Boys' Clubs and other agencies devoted to the welfare of youth, the recently issued bulletin of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reports shows a high rate of juvenile delinquency. In the first six months of 1939 the largest single age group involved in crime was 19 years, according to the report.

From 1935 to 1938 definite progress in the reduction of juvenile delinquency seemed indicated as the most common criminal age group rose to 21, 22, and 23. The reversal shown by 1939 figures may give point to the remarks of J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, who has said:

> . . . the responsibility for youth in crime today rests on the doorstep of the home. We have youth in crime because of the lessening of parental responsibility and family discipline. It is due to a tendency to evade responsibility that parents in many instances have allowed their children to stray. Every parent should give deepest consideration to this problem.

Schools, welfare and social agencies, and churches can do much to help solve the juvenile crime problem, but home life of an uplifting character can undoubtedly do more.

Underground Sightseeing

Various devices, including lifts, that have been installed to facilitate sightseeing in the great subterranean cavern of Padirac in France were recently officially opened to the public. This focussing of attention on Padirac serves to remind one of the intrepid work that has been carried out during the last few years in France's "underworld." The descent into an unplumbed abyss gets nothing like the publicity that attends the conquest of a virgin peak; but it deserves it no less.

Anyone who doubts this has but to read the account, lately published, of M. Norbert Casteret's adventures in the tremendous chasms, and "gouffres," and along the course of underground rivers, in the Pyrenees, and he will realize that the task demands the utmost degree of cool and calculated daring.

Moreover, nothing could be further from the fact than the idea, which seems widely held, that there is little knowledge of real value to be gained from these expeditions. They have resulted in the discovery not only of natural marvels, but of relics that have shed much light on the man of prehistoric times; they have provided fresh data for hydrology; and, occasionally, they have enabled important schemes for water-power development to be carried through successfully.

The Less He Says, the Better

Pages From an Album

8. William C. Bullitt

One day I walked into the little room that William C. Bullitt occupied in the Hotel Crillon, and found him putting the finishing touches to a letter of resignation from the American Peace delegation. He was a young man and he had the most enviable prospects. And now here he was deliberately destroying with his own hand his own career. So at least it seemed. When he read the letter to me I felt bound to counsel prudence. If he protested so vigorously, if he set himself in determined opposition to the President of the United States, he could not hope to come back.

I confess that I was glad that he should sweep aside my prudential counsels. When one is consulted one must point out the practical consequences of a contemplated gesture; but it does not follow that one wishes those practical consequences to determine action. I, too, was disappointed with the proposed Treaty of Versailles. We had discussed its provisions in the making, and we agreed that it contained rank injustices and betrayed the trust of the peoples. So when "Bill" Bullitt decided to send his letter I secretly rejoiced.

It did not destroy his career, though he was, I daresay, under a cloud. Some years later he came unexpectedly to join our little dinner club, and in the course of the evening he confirmed the rumor that President Roosevelt was sending him as Ambassador to Russia.

* * *

I like to trace the pattern of men's lives, and in the case of Ambassador Bullitt there are several conspicuous threads. Russia is one of them. Born in Philadelphia in 1891, he was graduated at Harvard, and almost immediately set out on his European travels. Thus it was that, in that fateful month of July, 1914, he watched the crowds around the Kremlin manifesting against Austria. He was to see Russia again at the end of the World War, no longer the Russia of the Czars but the Russia of the Soviets.

Before he went off on that memorable mission to the new Russia, with our great and kindly friend Lincoln Steffens, I had other talks with him. He was enthusiastic, sure that he could find whatever was good and reassuring in this strange Russian experiment. Steffens, older and graver but still with a lovable childlike strain, was persuaded that it would be folly to try to ostracize Russia. Lloyd George himself was anxious, at one moment, to bring the Bolsheviks into conference, and if the suggested meeting at Prinkipo had been held, it is possible that much history would have been different. But political passions prevailed, the meeting was never held, and the young American emissary was repudiated.

Strange, was it not, that he should return to the scene of these two experiences—in Imperial and in Communist Russia—as the first American Ambassador? That pattern was repeating itself with variations.

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Interspersed with this pattern is the pattern of France. The family tradition has it that Bullitt is the Anglicized version of Boulet. An ancestor bore that name in the French city of Nimes. The Revocation of the Edict of Nantes in the reign of Louis XIV drove that ancestor across the seas. When the World War began the Ambassador's grandmother was living in Paris; and, after Berlin and London, it was to her apartment that he directed his steps. It was in Paris that he preferred to live, and it was there, in those crowded post-war years, that we met frequently, in his home and in mine. He was well acquainted with French literature and spoke French far better than most foreigners. His circle of friends in Europe was wide and he followed events with remarkable perspicacity.

It was not, therefore, surprising that, after his Ambassadorship in Moscow, he should have been appointed to Paris.

There are those who are inclined to reproach him for his activities. Apparently they regard passivity as the chief merit of an Ambassador. Mr. Bullitt has not disguised his sympathies with what are called —perhaps loosely—the democratic powers in the tremendous struggle that has divided Europe, and it is no secret that he has endeavored to enlist the sympathies of the United States on that side. There is little doubt that he has, both in Paris and Washington, intervened at critical moments. For my part I unreservedly place these interventions to his credit account.

Quite a lot of years have gone by since he read to me his letter of resignation, but somehow I see before me exactly the same boyish face and figure. A little heavier perhaps, and on solemn occasions a little graver. But that round smiling visage, sympathetic, good-natured, keeps its boyishness. The scanty hair, the high forehead, the close-shaven cheeks, the lively eye, still seem to suggest juvenility and a sense of fun. It is incumbent on him to be, at times, the grave and reverend seignior, and he plays his part to perfection. Yet I who have known him for long and in many circumstances am sure that he has not allowed himself to be encrusted in officialism. In international politics he represents, for better or worse, the spontaneous fresh-hearted human element. It is tempered by experience and by a knowledge of his responsibility, but it remains essentially the human element.

SISLEY HUDDLESTON

North . . South . . East . . West

The Daily Kaleidoscope

By Frank L. Perrin

In the comparatively brief interval between what we all refer to as the World War and the present conflict, a new generation of readers, commentators and observers has grown up. Emotional reactions, in the present crisis, seem to vary somewhat according to the fear, the hope, the dread, or the abiding faith in the ultimate outcome felt or expressed by those who read or listen to the printed or spoken comments on the progress of the conflict overseas.

Those of the generations of men and women whose emotions were stirred so violently in the years between 1914 and 1918 perhaps see in what is taking place today what they hope are but the convulsive and more or less involuntary and unavoidable readjustments which forecast eventual quiescence and imposed, if not entirely a dignified, peace. To those somewhat more susceptible and impressionable because of inexperience, the picture may take on the dignity of a crusade in which all the powers of right and justice are arrayed against their traditional enemies. It may not yet be apparent that the legions engaged, on whatever side, no matter who commands or who directs, do not, under whatever banner or flag, represent complete right or justice.

Gradually, it may be, but finally we may come to realize that the promise often quoted —the battle is to the strong—gives no assurance that victory will come to those of greatest numbers, larger weapons, faster and more powerful ships of sea and air, or greater stores of the munitions of war, but to those whose strength is in the right. There is no other invincible strength or power.

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As we read or listen, hoping for a word of reassurance that out of the present chaos and confusion, destruction, suffering and wantonness, there may come a word upon which we may rest our faith that reason and sanity may be restored, the ever-changing kaleidoscope confuses and discourages us, unless it be that our vision carries us on beyond to what is less suggestive and more literal. In this clearer view we realize that the promise will be kept. The battle is to the strong Men and women, boys and girls, shall not be obliged always to suffer in defense of mistaken concepts of what is right or what is wrong.

Impatiently, weary because we seem to have waited so long and so hopelessly, we demand a sign that we may be reassured and encouraged. That sign has been given. To the discerning it ever appears. It is not on the battlefield. It is not on the seas. It is on the invisible banner of Peace which is the emblem of no single nation, or country, or race, but of the people who have learned or are learning that the way of war is not the way of right or justice.

Because of this same impatience we clamor for a greater show of force, for united action against aggressors who are accused of imposing injustice by superior strength of arms. Lasting injustice cannot thus be imposed or established. By war's misfortunes the reverse seems sometimes to be true. Taking the record of the centuries of human progress as it is written it must be admitted that by logical and explainable processes of readjustment, progress, and understanding, wrongs have been corrected and right has prevailed.

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We become confused and alarmed by the seeming, the transitory, the unreal. The immutable does not change. The eternal court of justice is not rocked or swayed by concussions of human warfare. And yet the temptation is to say that this is all right in theory, and that it is possible, perhaps, to realize it on the shore of an ocean which separates a nation from the scene of conflict. But if it is true in America it is true everywhere. It is the eternal verities that count. These know no favored or unfavored locality.

When war comes it brings its confusion of values and its inflation of the boasted power of wrong. It is because of this that we are swayed in our sympathies and prejudices when we concern ourselves unduly and inflame our thoughts by too much listening and reading in times like the present. Everywhere there is the thought of war and too little thought of an honorable or lasting peace.

Would that we all might console ourselves with the realization that the chaos which human ignorance and greed engender is not in the plan by which we must all learn to live. Too long have we looked through the glass darkly. The light is not distant. Let us open our eyes and see.

The Wide Horizon

Meeting the U-Boat Threat

By J. A. Constantino

What about the submarine menace on the high seas? Great Britain has lost the huge aircraft carrier Courageous and nearly half its crew of 1,200. More than two score freighters and small ships have been sunk, and less than twelve hours after war was declared the liner Athenia, carrying 1,400 passengers to America, was torpedoed without warning off the coast of Scotland. Are we in for another campaign of "Schrecklichkeit"?

Is the submarine the terror most of us think it is? Sir Percy Scott, Admiral and designer in the English Navy during the World War, wrote, it is true: "Vessels that swim under water have, in my opinion, entirely done away with the utility of ships that swim on top of the water. No man-of-war dares come even within sight of a coast that is adequately protected by submarines." And Lord Jellicoe, commander of the British Fleet and the organizer of the anti-submarine warfare against Germany in 1915, adds, in his book of 1934, "The Submarine Peril," that the undersea craft has revolutionized naval fighting and that anyone with a strong submarine fleet could sweep the seas clear of opposition.

Yet, the nations of the world have continued to build battleships, destroyers and aircraft carriers as rapidly as possible. With all respect for Lord Jellicoe and Sir Percy's judgment, subsequent years appear to have shown that supposedly terrifying aspects of the submarine have been exaggerated. Of 41 warships above the destroyer class lost by the British in the World War, only 13 were victims of submarines. Three million Americans and 5,000,000 British troops were transported to France without losing a single man except those lost in the hospital ships.

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Although the submarine is definitely a weapon of attack, an alert merchant ship can outmaneuver it. Lindell Bates, in a confidential report to the United States Merchant Marine, gives definite instruction for eluding a submarine. Even in the case where the torpedo has been launched, the ship can safely get away if the "tell-tale wake" of the projectile is detected. By putting her stern toward the torpedo and steaming ahead full speed, the attacked ship will force the projectile from its path by the churning of her propellers.

The underwater craft must come as close to her intended victim as possible and yet keep far enough away to be out of range of gun-fire. The submarine itself must be aimed at the target, for the torpedo tubes are rigidly built into the hull. Consequently, as Lindell Bates says, "it is by no means an easy matter to take up the desired firing position," for the modern craft is over 200 feet long, displacing several thousand tons. To use her periscope—without which she is blind—the submarine must stay near the surface. Yet if she betrays her position she takes the chance of being fired at or rammed.

If a torpedo misses its objective, it moves in a wide circle due to the decrease in motive power (compressed air) and the effect of the tide. At times it has returned to wreak havoc and on the very craft that fired it.

The chances of an undetected approach to a surface ship of war are now lessened because of supersonic listening devices.

The convoy system was and is the best method of protecting merchant ships from submarine attacks. In fact, after the first panic of the German unrestricted warfare in 1915, the loss to shipping, estimated at almost 1,000,000 tons a month, soon dwindled to a negligible volume when this method was perfected. It is quite an imposing sight to see the convoy—twelve to forty ships placed in three columns, 500 feet apart, and protected by half a dozen zig-zagging destroyers.

Camouflaging was another means for rendering the submarine impotent. Through the periscope, the ship then would appear to merge with the clouds and waves.

Chief enemy of the submarine is the destroyer equipped with depth bombs. These, exploding with tearing impact, cause great strain on the hull of the submarine, sometimes opening seams.

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Another effective means of turning the tables on the subs, is the use of the famous "Q-ships." These ships, camouflaged as unarmed tramp steamers or freighters, go into the danger zones. When the submarine attacks, a "panic party" hastily takes to the boats and rows away. The sub approaches to put aboard a prize crew or to search the ship, intending later to destroy it by gun-fire—for a torpedo costs from $5,000 to $7,000. Immediately the fake bulwarks of the "Q-ship" are dropped and the guns on deck, manned by a naval crew, go into action.

Then there is the type of subs represented by the British R-class, constructed especially to hunt and fight other submarines. Added to this are aircraft, now a standard arm of the navy. Most modern battleships use a plane which can be catapulted from their decks. This new enemy overhead has forced the submarine to install a third periscope for searching the skies. From an airplane on a clear day, a submerged submarine becomes an exposed target for bombs.

Modern authorities are agreed that well-placed floating mines, with a complement of swift and efficient mine-layers, can adequately and more economically protect shorelines than submarines. The mine-field in the North Sea during the World War, wherein some 70,000 mines were laid by the British and American navies, was almost impregnable. One-fourth of the submarine losses in Germany were the result of striking mines or nets; the destroyers took care of the rest. Even the British losses of submarines and battleships were mostly due to mines.

The place of the submarine is being filled to some extent by the tiny, sixty-mile-per-hour "sea-fleas," operated by two men and carrying two torpedoes which they can launch on the run, then dash for safety.

Despite numerous losses to neutral and allied shipping since the outbreak of the present European war and before convoys were established, it is felt that the means for combatting the submarine, developed since 1915, have largely robbed the undersea menace of its terror.